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Japan

Further Commentary on SII Annual Report Noted

OW2405064891 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] In connection with the annual report on the Japan-U.S. Structural Impediments Initiative [SII] Talks published on 22 May, Foreign Minister Nakayama said at today's cabinet meeting that further efforts are necessary from the point of view of protecting consumer interests. He asked for cooperation from government agencies to resolve the remaining issues in the SII Talks. During the meeting, Foreign Minister Nakayama said that the fact that a meeting to review the results of the SII Talks ended on 22 May and it issued an annual report, is significant for the future maintenance and development of Japan-U.S. relations.

Foreign Minister Nakayama also reported that the U.S. side has demanded further efforts to resolve the problem of obstacles which limit foreign companies' opportunities to engage in activities in the Japanese market due to xenophobic Japanese business practices, and the problem of Japanese companies forming a keiretsu through mutual holding of stocks. Foreign Minister Nakayama said further that if only to protect Japanese consumer interests, further efforts are necessary to improve the Japanese economic structure. He asked for cooperation so that the government can exert a concerted effort to deal with pending issues such as xenophobic business practices and the keiretsu system.

In this connection, Director General Ochi of the Economic Planning Agency, commenting on the U.S. demand for remedies on the keiretsu issue during a news conference after the cabinet meeting, said that Japan has its own practices. Any mistaken response which might bring about confusion in the economy must not be taken. He said that responses should be made taking into full consideration the opinion of the economic circles.

On the other hand, Minister of International Trade and Industry Nakao said during a news conference after the cabinet meeting, that there are demands from the U.S. side which cannot but be considered contrary to common sense. Japan must tell the U.S. side clearly what it wants to say. He thus indicated his intention to argue when U.S. criticism is not justified.

U.S. House Vote on Fast-Track Extension Noted

OW2405111691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Japanese Cabinet ministers welcomed Friday a U.S. House of Representatives vote approving the extension of fast-track presidential authority to negotiate multilateral trade agreements.

They said the congressional action heralds a resumption of serious negotiations to hammer out a new multilateral framework for trade under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The house voted Thursday in favor of a two-year extension of fast-track treatment, which ensures that any trade accord that President George Bush submits to Congress will be subject to only a simple yes-or-no vote without any amendments.

The Senate is expected to follow suit on Friday.

The extension of the authority is widely expected to put the stalled Uruguay Round negotiations under GATT back on track.

The negotiations have made little headway since GATT ministers failed to conclude the round by the original deadline of early December.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said, "now we have a firm ground for earnest negotiations."

International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao, calling the house vote a "sensible decision," said he hopes for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round by the end of the year.

The government decided to hold a meeting in early June of cabinet members concerned with the GATT talks to discuss the strategy for the negotiations. Nakayama said the ministers will put "every issue" on the table at the meeting with an eye to help conclude the round by the end of the year.

The discussion at the meeting is expected to focus on what kind of "political decision" on the issue of opening the Japanese rice market should be made by the time leaders of seven major industrial countries meet in July.

An official of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Ministry said, "we are at the threshold of all-out negotiations." But he showed cautiousness about making any "rash decision" on the rice issue.

"It would be unwise if Japan makes any outstanding move," he said.

Doi: Sending SDF Abroad Against Constitution

OW2405150291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Chicago, United States, May 23 KYODO—Attempts to send Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel overseas for international peacekeeping operations is apparently against the spirit of the Japanese Constitution, Social Democratic Party (SDP) chairwoman Takako Doi said Thursday.

Doi, addressing a dinner meeting of U.S.-Japan Society members in a Chicago hotel, said Article 9 of Japan's Constitution does not allow it to resort to such international contributions as the overseas dispatch of SDF personnel for participation in peacekeeping operations.

Debate has begun over the question of how Japan can satisfy the West through a contribution to such activities under the auspices of the United Nations without involving the SDF, she said.

The governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) initiated the debate in October last year when it unsuccessfully attempted to introduce a "United Nations peace cooperation bill" in the Diet to permit the overseas dispatch of former SDF personnel.

"To violate basic laws is none other than to destabilize that country's foundation," Doi said. "At the same time, it is a denial of the process of history pertaining to those ideas."

"Under the Constitution, our country is not permitted a role which involves the use of force. We can participate in peacekeeping activities only via nonmilitary measures," she said.

"I would like to seek, wherever possible, those points of overlap between the Constitution and overseas demand," Doi said.

Doi said Japan should display a more ethical, logical, independent stance in the conduct of its foreign policy.

She said one aspect of an ethical policy would be a sincere approach to the question of whether the Japanese military buried chemical weapons in northeast China during World War II.

Doi called for the Japanese Government to conduct a "serious inquiry" into the circumstances surrounding the 1937 Nanking massacre, which several prominent Japanese, including Shintaro Ishihara, a maverick of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, claim never happened.

Nakayama, Andriessen Agree on Uruguay Round End

OW2405132091 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama today met with European Commission Vice President Frans Andriessen, who is in Japan now. Both agreed that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be concluded by the end of the year.

Mr. Nakayama said the worldwide free trade system will be seriously affected if the negotiations fail. He said he intends to do his best to conclude the negotiations successfully by the end of the year.

Mr. Andriessen replied that it would become even more difficult to agree on pending issues if the Uruguay Round lingers on until autumn of next year, when a presidential election takes place in the United States. He said this is because he anticipates the U.S. Government will come on even more strongly as the election nears. Mr. Andriessen said that the negotiations should be brought to an end this year to avoid such a situation. Earlier, Mr. Andriessen pressed Japan to open its market wider to starch and dairy product imports when he met with Motoji Kondo, minister of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries . Mr. Andriessen said the import restrictions on rice and other major issues have tended to dominate discussions of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations under GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. He said the European Community wants easier access to the starch and daily product markets as well.

In reply, Minister Kondo implied that the Japanese Government has no intention of immediately accepting his demand. He said the liberalization of beef and orange imports led to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's defeat in the last Upper House election and lost control of the chamber.

EC Reluctant To Completely Open Auto Market

OW2305151091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—European Community (EC) Commission President Jacques Delors indicated Thursday that the EC market will not be opened completely to Japanese cars, even after a proposed transition period.

In a meeting with Japanese business leaders, Delors said the EC cannot liberalize its auto market outright, arguing that cars are part of the European identity.

He said European automakers are handicapped in terms of fund raising.

His remarks came in response to a plea from officials of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), including chairman Gaiishi Hiraiwa, that the EC lift all restrictions on auto imports after a transition period is over.

The EC earlier this month proposed to limit Japanese car sales for six years from January 1, 1993. The annual limit would increase gradually to a maximum of 2.5 million cars in 1998. Under the plan, Japanese cars made in the EC would be counted as part of the quota.

The Japanese businessmen called on the EC head to exclude such "transplant" production from the quota, but Delors reportedly did not touch on the issue in his remarks.

Meanwhile, the EC chief executive called for more deregulation in the Japanese financial market.

Pointing out that European banks operating in Japan are dissatisfied with the slow pace of liberalization of the Japanese financial market, Delors said a well-balanced agreement between Japan and the EC is needed on the issue.

Referring to the just-ended negotiations between Japan and the United States on removing structural trade barriers, Delors implicitly criticized Washington for its approach to the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, saying negotiating "with a knife on the table" is not graceful.

Minister on Cresson's Criticism, U.S. Proposals

OW2405124191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao on Friday refuted criticism by new French Prime Minister Edith Cresson that the Japanese market is closed.

Nakao told a press conference after a cabinet meeting that it is the French market that is closed.

He said France still imposes quantitative restrictions on several Japanese exports including radios, television sets, honey, distilled liquor, and cars.

In particular, France limits Japanese car exports to only 3 percent of its automobile market, he said.

Japan imposes no such restrictions on imports of industrial products, and Japan's average tariff rate on industrial goods is one of the lowest among industrial countries, Nakao said.

Her claim that the Japanese market is closed is "completely erroneous," he said.

Cresson, who is well known for her strong criticism of Japanese trade practices, said in a recent television interview, "I am against the manifest imbalance that exists between the European Community, which is not at all protectionist, and the Japanese system, which is hermetically sealed."

Nakao said her remarks revealed that she is living in the past.

Nakao also said in the press conference that Japan will not accept all the proposals made by the United States in the just-ended bilateral talks on the removal of structural barriers to trade and foreign investment.

Nakao, referring to the review report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, which was released Wednesday after a follow-up session in Tokyo, also said there are some advantages in the system of interlocking shareholdings among Japanese companies known as "keiretsu," which was criticized by Washington in the talks.

He said the U.S. has its own problems, citing that amounts that American companies pay to their chief executive officers [CEO's], which he described as being too large compared with the money the ordinary workers receive [sentence as received].

"Even a CEO at an automaker that is on the verge of folding up got incredibly large sum of money," he said.

Joint-Venture Store To Open in PRC's Shenzhen

OW2405131191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Yaohan International Group will open a department store jointly with a Chinese company in July in China's Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, China, company officials said Friday.

Yaohan's partner is Shatoujiao Import and Export Corp., one of the largest companies in Shenzhen near Hong Kong.

The first department store to be set up jointly by Japanese and Chinese concerns, the 10 million Hong Kong dollar [U.S.$1.28 million] venture will have floor space of 3,000 square meters in the Shatoujiao District of Shenzhen.

Sales of 1.3 billion yen are expected in the initial year.

Yaohan International will hold a 49 percent stake in the joint venture, the officials said. They said they hope to make active purchases of Chinese products in Shenzhen for importing to Japan.

Yaohan plans to open China's largest department store, also to be jointly operated, in Shanghai in 1995.

Yaohan International Group, based in Hong Kong, is comprised of three regional groupings and operates supermarkets and department stores in countries including the U.S., Thailand, and Malaysia. Its core business is the Yaohan department store in Shizuoka, Japan.

Malaysia Foreign Minister Holds News Conference

OW2205143191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Japan would have reservations over giving the Soviet Union and China dialogue partner status at the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) ministerial conference in July, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Wednesday.

Abdullah, speaking at a press conference, said Japan, which has dialogue partner status at the conference, does not object to the Soviet Union and China having observer status.

"Japan is not protesting their presence as observers, only as dialogue partners," Abdullah said.

The ASEAN members are Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. Its ministerial conference is scheduled for July 22-24 in Kuala Lumpur.

The members of ASEAN's inner circle of dialogue partners are Japan, the United States, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and the European Community (EC).

Observer status means Soviet and Chinese representatives could attend the opening meeting of the conference, but not later closed-door discussions between ASEAN and the dialogue partners.

Abdullah came to Japan Tuesday for a three-day visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry in his capacity as chairman of the 24th ASEAN Standing Committee.

The 52-year-old former defense minister said he raised the subject of a proposed East Asian Economic Grouping (EAEG) with Kaifu and Nakayama during his talks.

The concept, originally proposed by Malaysia, would include the ASEAN countries as well as Japan, China, and South Korea, but would exclude the United States, Canada, and Australia.

Japan has expressed reservations about the proposal, noting that the U.S. and the EC view it as possibly leading to a new trade bloc.

"I informed the Japanese leaders of the progress we are making with the proposal," Abdullah said. "They were most interested and informed me they would like to study it closely and will be looking at it very constructively."

Abdullah said the proposal had evolved from one originally put forward by Malaysia to one now accepted by all ASEAN countries.

He said a committee of ASEAN officials will study the EAEG proposal in depth and present a report to the ministerial conference.

He said since officials from all ASEAN countries are on the committee, the report would be an ASEAN one, indicating that support for the proposal is no longer limited to Malaysia.

Kaifu, Obuchi Discuss Extraordinary Diet Dates

OW2405064791 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Prime Minister Kaifu met Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Secretary General Obuchi today to express his wish that an extraordinary session of the Diet to discuss political reform bills and other legislation, be convened as soon as possible. Secretary General Obuchi indicated his view that it would be desirable to convene the Diet session in August after Prime Minister Kaifu's visit to China.

The meeting at the prime minister's official residence lasted about 10 minutes, and Chairman Nishioka of the LDP Executive Council was also present. During the meeting, Prime Minister Kaifu said that in order to speed up the formulation of legislation on political reforms, particularly reform of the election system, participation in the UN peacekeeping operations (PKO), and other pending issues, he would like to hold a meeting with the four key LDP officials next week. He also said that he would like to convene the extraordinary Diet session which will deliberate on these bills as soon as possible.

While Prime Minister Kaifu has not been reported to have mentioned any specific dates for the Diet session during the meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto, Chairman Hata of the LDP Election System Research Committee, and other LDP officials have proposed convening the Diet in late July, after the summit meeting of leaders of the advanced nations in London, if possible. It is believed that Prime Minister Kaifu is also considering such a schedule.

On the other hand, Secretary General Obuchi said that even if the Diet session is convened at an early period, it would be difficult to deliberate on the bills due to the prime minister's scheduled visit to China and Mongolia in early August. He held that it would be better to convene the Diet in August, after the China visit. He indicated that the LDP believes it would be best to convene the Diet in August.

At this morning's routine news conference, Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto said that since the prime minister's diplomatic schedule, including the early August visits to China and Mongolia, has been set, the date for the Diet session will be decided taking this and opinion inside the party into consideration. He indicated that the government side would like to decide on a date, taking into consideration the party's view.

Foreign Minister Nakayama also touched on the question of the Diet session during a news conference after today's cabinet meeting. He said that it might be difficult to convene the Diet before Prime Minister Kaifu's visit to China and Mongolia in August.

Thus, the timing of the extraordinary Diet session to discuss political reform and other issues has become a major focal point of the present political situation. Consensus-building for the timing of the Diet session is expected to go hand-in-hand with the formulating process of bills on political reform and PKO in the coming days.

Meanwhile, Home Affairs Minister Fukida visited Chairman Kanemaru of the Takeshita faction this morning and requested his cooperation in political reform. Former Deputy Prime Minister Kanemaru replied that since Prime Minister Kaifu has said that he would exert his utmost efforts, the Takeshita faction intends to cooperate.

LDP's Hata Views Liberalization of Rice Market

OW2405100691 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Of late, some members of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] are expressing their flexible views regarding the issue of rice market liberalization. Eijiro Hata, chairman of Subcommittee for Trade of Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products, stressed again that there was no change in the party policy and that this was an issue that should not be discussed between the two countries, but at the Uruguay Round talks. He said this at a joint meeting of the LDP's General Agricultural Policy Affairs Research Council and Agricultural and Forestry Department Council held today.

Pointing out the fact that Prime Minister Kaifu and former Deputy Prime Minister Kanemaru recently said, in an attempt to seek partial liberalization of the rice market, that it was necessary to deal with the issue in a flexible manner, an attendant at the meeting asked if party policy was changed. In response, Chairman Hata said: We explained at a meeting with U.S. Vice President Quayle, who recently visited Japan, that this was an issue that should not be discussed between the two countries but strictly at the negotiation table of the Uruguay Round talks. There is no change in party policy. However, Japan has to exert efforts to make the negotiations successful.

Now that some dietmen, who are concerned with agricultural and forestry issues, are strongly opposing the recent proposal expressed within the party that a partial liberalization of the rice market was unavoidable, it seems that Chairman Hata stressed the fundamental view of the party that it is unlikely to liberalize the rice market at least until a decision is made at the Uruguay Round talks.

Trade Vice Minister on Technological Cooperation

OW2305050991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] London, May 23 KYODO—Japan is eager to promote its plan for global technological cooperation, termed "technoglobalism," a Japanese vice trade minister said in London Wednesday.

Hirofumi Nakasone, parliamentary vice minister of Japan's International Trade and Industry Ministry, made the remark at a symposium sponsored by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

He stressed the need for an exchange of researchers between Japan and Britain in both the public and private sectors.

Peter Bruce Lilley, British secretary of state for Trade and Industry, supported the proposal, saying that British industry should take in the good aspects of Japanese industry and promote stronger technological exchange between the two countries.

The symposium was attended by scholars and government and industry leaders from Japan and Britain.

A similar symposium is to be held in Paris on Friday to present a similar Japanese proposal to the French.

Greater Collaboration With World Bank Urged

OW2305033591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—A high-ranking official of the World Bank said Thursday the bank and Japan should work closely together in the intellectual as well as financial field so that sluggish economies in Asia can follow the course of their more prosperous neighbors.

In a speech delivered here, Attila Karaosmanoglu, the bank's vice president in charge of the Asian region, said the bank and Japan, which have had a long and fruitful partnership since the early 1950s, can build "an even more productive collaboration for Asia's development in the 1990s."

"Now that Japan is seen more clearly as a key actor in the world economy and has assumed the position of the number one bilateral aid donor, it is appropriate to ask if that collaboration between the World Bank and Japan could be further enhanced and more effectively focused on emerging developing issues," he said.

He said the new collaboration should come in the form of ideas on aid philosophy and development experience, especially in the areas of universal primary education, environment, trade, and private sector investment in Asia, particularly in the least developed countries.

Asia's economic performance during the past decade is impressive by any standard, he said, but for several countries like Nepal, Laos, and the Philippines, prospects are dimmed by slower structural reforms due to growing political tensions, poverty, unsustainable population growth, and other adverse factors.

Pointing out that "the leader in schooling invariably is the leader in development," Karaosmanoglu said it is necessary to know more about how Japan succeeded in schooling and how the country's approach can be adapted to developing countries.

The number of school-age Asian children not attending school totals about 70 million, nearly half the worldwide total of 145 million out-of-school children in this age group, most of whom are concentrated in India, China, and Bangladesh.

Speaking at a seminar on the Asian economy, cosponsored by the World Bank and the Japan Center for International Finance, Karaosmanoglu also urged Japan to be more helpful in environmental protection in Asian nations, whose sometimes relentless pursuit of economic growth makes them more and more hazardous environmentally.

Asia produces 20 percent of the world's greenhouse gases, while the rapid degradation of its forests, land, and water are posing a serious threat.

"Japan has emerged as an international leader in emission control technology and would be a major supplier of equipment and technology in this area if there is a worldwide effort to mobilize funds for projects to reduce gas emissions in Asian countries, particularly India and China," he said.

Karaosmanoglu also called for Japanese help in galvanizing backward economies in south Asia, which have few economic ties with Japan due to historical, political and policy reasons.

In 1989, net Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan to all of south Asia was 890 million dollars as against 1.1 billion dollars to Indonesia alone. Out of Japanese foreign private investment of about 5 billion dollars in 1989, the whole of south Asia received only 19 million dollars.

Karaosmanoglu said enhanced cooperation may include joint studies on major regional issues such as the environment, joint missions to Asian nations to explore ways of helping private sector development, and joint feasibility studies and financing.

Economy Enters 54th Month of Expansion

OW2405103491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—The Japanese economy kept expanding for the 54th consecutive month in May led by firm domestic demand, a government economic report said Friday.

The monthly report for May showed that the economy has thus taken another step forward toward matching or even surpassing the record period of uninterrupted expansion that lasted 57 months starting in October 1965.

The report, prepared by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) and approved at the day's cabinet meeting, said the two main engines of the economy—consumer spending and corporate capital spending—remained firm, although the pace of their growth has slowed somewhat.

Among domestic demand factors, consumer spending weakened in such areas as new car sales, housing starts, and overseas travel.

But an EPA official said overall consumer spending, which dropped 1.4 percent from a year-earlier level in the final quarter of last year, is estimated to have recovered moderately in the first quarter of this year, supported by steady personal income growth in the quarter. Personal income recorded annualized growth of 5.0 percent in February and 4.7 percent in March.

Corporate capital spending on new plants and equipment also continued to show stable growth, with planned investment for the first half of the current fiscal year, which started on April 1, showing a 5.1 percent rise on the year.

Planned investment for the second half of the fiscal year will record a slower growth rate of 2.3 percent, but actual spending will likely surpass the planned amount, the official said.

Among other economic indicators, year-on-year growth in industrial output narrowed to 3.5 percent in March from 6.7 percent in February and 7.8 percent in January, due mainly to sluggish machinery production.

A recent research, however, indicates signs of a recovery in industrial production in the near future, the official said.

Labor demand remained high, with the ratio of job offers to job seekers standing at 1.47 in March, meaning that there were 147 job openings for every 100 applicants.

The level of corporate profit earning was high, except for some industries like real estate-related ones. Overall corporate confidence was still good, it added.

Exports, on a customs clearance basis, showed a sharp decline of a preliminary 14.0 percent in April from March, due mainly to a plunge in automobile exports to the United States.

The contraction in Japan's current account surplus has also slowed, with the seasonally adjusted figure for March being 8.1 billion dollars, up from 5.9 billion dollars in February.

Domestic wholesale prices recorded a 2.2 percent increase on year, down from a 2.4 percent year-on-year increase in March.

Consumer prices in the Tokyo area grew by 3.3 percent in April on a year-on-year basis, down from the 4.0 percent rise in March.

The April money supply marked the lowest ever growth of 3.7 percent from a year earlier. The growth rate has been steadily falling, with 5.5 percent in February and 5.1 percent in March.

Ministry Considers Postponing Rail Shares Sale

OW2405100391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 24 May 91

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—The Transport Ministry may shelve plans to sell shares in privatized Japan Railways (JR) entities during the current fiscal year (?on the Tokyo) stock market, ministry officials said Friday.

They said a postponement until after the fiscal year, which ends next March 31, is one of the options being considered. A decision could be made as early as next March, depending on conditions on the stock market and a report of an advisory panel discussing ways of [words indistinct].

Speaking to reporters after a regular cabinet meeting, Transport Minister Kanezo Muraoka acknowledged that the situation was bad for selling JR shares as the stock market has been in an "extremely difficult situation."

Asked whether the sale of JR shares might be suspended for the current fiscal year as one possible option, Muraoka stressed that no decision has been made yet.

"Nothing has been decided yet. There is a blank sheet of paper," he said.

The government decided in 1989 to offer shares in JR companies to the public starting this fiscal year, to help reduce the huge debt left by the defunct Japanese National Railways (JNR). [passage omitted]

North Korea

Yun Ki-pok Views Reunification at CPRF Meeting

SK2305133291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—A meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) was held here today.

It was attended by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C.[Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and premier of the Administration Council; Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and other senior officials.

A congratulatory message of the C.C., the WPK to the CPRF was conveyed at the meeting.

The message said the founding of the CPRF embracing the representatives of political parties and public organisations and personages of different circles desirous of national reunification in May 1961 on the initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an event signifying a turning point in the Korean people's struggle to accomplish the cause of national reunification.

Over the past 30 years, the CPRF has creditably discharged its noble mission and duty in the fruitful efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader and the Workers' Party of Korea and performed great exploits for the motherland and the nation, the message noted. It highly praised the CPRF for the great contribution it has made since its founding to the promotion of national unity and the cause of national reunification through energetic activities to implement the great leader's policy of national reunification.

Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the C.C., the WPK and vice-chairman of the CPRF, made a report at the meeting.

He recalled that over the past 30 years the CPRF has energetically worked to accelerate the reunification of the country, the supreme desire of the nation, actively surmounting the difficulties standing in the way of reunification, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The CPRF has united all the Koreans at home and abroad in one internal force of the nation for the reunification of the country, powerfully encouraged them in the efforts to accomplish the cause of reunification and denounced and indicted to the world the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities and their anti-dialogue, anti-peace and anti-reunification nature, the reporter noted, and continued:

The most urgent national task of the Korean people is to accomplish the cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, in our country within the next several years.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"We must not allow the division of our country to drag on beyond half a century, but accomplish the historic cause of national reunification within the next several years."

The entire Koreans in the North, the South and overseas are courageously joining in the nationwide grand march for reunification, defining 1995, the 50th anniversary of national liberation, as the year of reunification.

The movement for national reunification is now the main trend of the national history that no one can resist. But, the separatists are blocking the way of reunification more viciously.

The South Korean authorities under the backstage manipulation and zealous patronage of U.S. imperialism are intensifying repression of the pro-reunification democratic forces internally whipping up political and military confrontation in their relations with the North and resorting to criminal moves to legitimate "two Koreas" internationally with the support of big countries.

The anti-dialogue, anti-reunification bellicose nature of the South Korean authorities was brought into a bolder relief by the recent outburst of the puppet "defence minister". The high-hand utterances of the South Korean military boss threatening to "surprise and destroy" the non-existent "nuclear facilities" in the North are a very dangerous and provocative statement against the mation, reflecting the anti-communist confrontation policy of the incumbent ruler.

The No Tae-u ruling group which regards repression and murder as the mode of its existence brutally killed with an iron pipe bare-handed student Kang Kyong-tae in a peaceful demonstration some time ago and is indiscriminately suppressing the South Korean students and people who rose in protest against it.

The fascists are now mocking the death of the martyrs and insulting the angry people by alleging that the consecutive self-immolation of patriotic students was "instigated" and "wirepulled" by somebody in an attempt to mislead public opinion. They are not hesitant to stage another Kwangju bloodbath.

The situation created in South Korea makes it urgent to actively tide over the difficulties lying in the way of reunification at an early date and open up a decisive phase for national reunification by the internal efforts of the nation, he said, and stressed:

The South Korean authorities should look squarely at the trend of the era of independence and the desire of the nation for reunification and should no more follow the U.S. imperialists' policies of war and division but respond without hesitation to the adoption of a nonaggression declaration for peace on the Korean peninsula and discontinue the aggressive "team spirit" joint military exercises.

The United States should look squarely at our sincere efforts for peace and unshakable will of the whole nation for reunification, give up the war policy against us, sign a peace agreement with the DPRK at an early date and quit South Korea taking along its aggression troops and nuclear weapons.

What is important in accelerating national reunification at present is to define the way of reunification common to the nation. The South Korean authorities should show an affirmative response to our proposal for the convocation of a political consultative conference for national reunification and should not obstruct the South Korean parties concerned with negotiation from contacting us and having dialogue with us

We always keep the door flung open to all the politicians and figures of various circles of South Korea who want to visit the North for the convocation of the political consultative conference for national reunification and are ready to accept with pleasure the invitation of any political party and organisation in South Korea.

We will in the future, too, readily meet with any political party and grouping and people of any segment in South Korea, regardless of whether it is bilateral or multilateral, if it is beneficial to national reconciliation and the accomplishment of the cause of reunification.

If the South Korean authorities truly want reunification, they should pull down the concrete wall built by them, scrap the "National Security Law", an obstacle to North-South contact and meeting, and take practical steps for realising free travel and full-scale opening.

Yun Ki-pok expressed the hope that the governments and political parties and organisations and figures of different circles of various countries actively supporting the struggle of our people will in the future lift up louder voices of justice for peace in Korea and her reunification.

Daily Stresses Need for Nuclear-Free Peace Zone

SK2405110491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1040 GMT 24 May 91

["Struggle for Establishment of Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone is Important Way of Guaranteeing Peace and Security in Asia"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—The struggle for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone is an important way to remove the practical factor and danger of nuclear war and guarantee peace and security in Asia, says MINJU CHOSON today in a by-lined article titled "Important Condition for Peace and Security in Asia".

The U.S. imperialists have concentrated huge forces of aggression in the Asian and Pacific region and frantically staged adventurous war exercises, the article says, and continues:

The main objective of the U.S. imperialist in Asian and Pacific region is to control socialist countries and progressive forces with their strength, establish domination over this region and make a breakthrough of world supremacy.

In order to guarantee peace and security in Asia, the peaceloving people in this region should wage a vigorous struggle to hold in check the reckless military expansion and arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists, dismantle the aggressive military bases and force the U.S. troops to withdraw.

It is of great importance in ensuring peace and security in Asia to ease tension and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula where the danger of war is greatest.

To remove the danger of war and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and make the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities stop their war provocation moves.

The Government of the DPRK will actively strive to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and defend peace and security in the Korean peninsula and Asia, stresses the article.

Daily Denounces U.S. 'New Military Strategy'

SK2405055091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0455 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the U.S. authorities, crying over a high possibility of "unexpected regional dispute" under the present situation, were working out a "new military strategy" for the United States to quickly react upon it.

This strategy clearly shows the unchanged aggressive nature and growing aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism, stresses NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

What draws our attention is that the U.S. imperialists link the new strategy with the Korean peninsula while blatantly spreading the false rumour of "threat from the North" and claiming that the Korean peninsula is a region where the possibility of "unexpected dispute" is high in the world.

This is a vicious challenge and provocation against the DPRK in that it shows that the United States is directing the sharp edge of the "new military strategy" to the DPRK.

The "new military strategy" does not mean a change in the military strategy, but it is a heinous war program, a complex of U.S. strategies of aggression with the previous global strategies maintained and "local warfare" and "quick reaction" strategies brought into bolder relief.

The U.S. imperialist warhawks regard the Korean peninsula as a spot of regional dispute to carry out the "new military strategy" doctrine. This shows that they scheme to step up preparations for another war of aggression in Korea.

They plan to unleash a thermonuclear war throughout the world with the provocation of a war in Korea and realise their wild ambition for world supremacy.

Their "new military strategy" makes the peaceloving people of the world heighten vigilance. It is a very urgent task to strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-war, anti-nuke peace movement throughout the world.

22 May U.S. Aerial, Naval Exercises Reported

SK2405052991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0447 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Airforce Command staged an airlifting exercise to carry combat equipment to South Korea from overseas bases "in case of emergency" on May 22, avording to military sources.

Mobilized in the exercise were formations of C-130 transport planes based in Hawaii and the Pacific with direct support of scores of observation planes and helicopters as well as F-16 fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. Airforce present in South Korea.

That day the U.S. Pacific Airforce Command staged a joint ground strike exercise in the sky above Anmyon Island and the west coast by sending formations of Pacific-based fighter-bombers and assault planes and fighter-bombers, assault planes, observation planes and reconnaissance planes belonging to the U.S. Airforce present in South Korea and the puppet airforce, more than 180 in all.

On the same day, the South Korean puppets held military exercises on the West Sea with war planes of different types and battleships.

War planes of different types involved in the war exercises in the South Korean skies on May 21 and 22 totalled more than 1,200.

Daily Comments on 'Repressive Offensive' in South

SK2405053491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0450 GMT 24 May 91

["New Wholesale Repressive Offensive"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the attempts of the No Tae-u ruling group to save the situation with a new bayonet-backed suppression, feeling uneasy about the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people growing fiercer after the murder of student Kang Kyong-tae.

The news analyst says:

The South Korean authorities have launched a wholesale investigation and roundup campaign against hardcore members of the All-People Measure Council, Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea], Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], Chonnohyop [National Council of Labor Unions] and the national headquarters of the wage hike struggle and other organisations on charges that they guided rallies and demonstrations against the murder of Kang.

It is very ill-boding that they ordered the units under the puppet metropolitan defence command to be ready for action against the demonstrations and are resorting to a harsher strong-arm crackdown.

This eloquently shows that the No Tae-u ruling group plans to stifle the patriotic forces of South Korea and save the unstable situation with a new wholesale repressive offensive.

Although the authorities brand the personages and organisations which played a pivotal role in the struggle to denounce the murder of Kang Kyong-tae as "pro-communist forces" and "pro-communist organisations benefiting the enemy," this is a pretext for justifying their reckless suppression.

The struggle of the South Korean people against the murderous "regime" can by no means be a crime or a target of suppression.

The harsher the suppression of people by the South Korean authorities, the fiercer the massive resistance of the people grows. The South Korean authorities will meet, in the long run, their own destruction like the preceding dictators.

Ministry Reception Marks Chongnyon Anniversary

SK2405055191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the DPRK arranged a film show and a reception at the People's Palace of Culture here on May 23 on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Invited there were members of delegations and visiting-groups of Chongnyon staying in the socialist homeland, foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea and the chief of the mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front in Pyongyang.

First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and officials concerned were present.

The participants first appreciated the Korean documentary film "In the Embrace of the Fatherland."

Then the reception followed.

Koreans in Japan Support 'People's Struggle'

SK1905083791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 19 May 91

[Text] Tokyo May 17 (KNS-KCNA)—A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo on May 17 to denounce the anti-national fascist outrages of the No Tae-u fascist ruling group and support and encourage the South Korean people's struggle.

Speaking at the meeting, Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), in the name of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, warmly supported and encouraged the South Korean people in their valiant struggle which is mounting after student Kang Kyong-tae of Myongji University in Seoul was killed by fascist policemen with group violence on April 26.

Noting that the No Tae-u puppet regime is surpassing the notorious Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime in the suppression of the people, he said: This tells that the present "regime" is not interested in the reunification question of the country but seeks only the confrontation between fellow countrymen and a permanent division.

The South Korean authorities must abolish the "National Security Law", immediately set free all the political prisoners and step down at once as demanded by the people, he stressed.

Makoto Tanabe, Social-Democratic member of the House of Representative and vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSDP [Japan Democratic Socialist Party], and other personages in their speeches expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean people in their patriotic struggle for democracy against dictatorship and vowed to make continuous efforts for the normalisation of Japan-Korea diplomatic relations and the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Different personages made indignation speeches at the meeting.

Kim Yong-sun Meets Family of Japanese Official

SK1705111491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 17 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 17 met and had a friendly conversation with the bereaved family of Takeo Takaki, former chief director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association.

Present there was Pak Tong-chun, vice-chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

First Passenger Flight From Japan Arrives

SK1705105391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 17 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA) —The first passenger plane flying between our country and Japan, arrived here today.

This plane owned by the Kumgangsan International Airlines flew to Pyongyang directly from Nagoya.

Japanese tourists, reporters and Korean residents in Japan came by the plane.

Accord on Science, Technology Signed With India

SK1105104691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and a 1991-1992 plan of cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India were signed in New Delhi on May 8.

Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the DPRK Government delegation led by Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, the Korean ambassador to India and his embassy officials, and Indian Vice-president Shankar Dayal Sharma, Secretary (East) of the Foreign Ministry L.L. Mehrotra, Secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology P. Rama Rao, joint secretary of the East Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry and other officials concerned.

The agreement was signed by the vice-minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea and the secretary of the Ministry of Science and technology of India and the plan by the vice-minister of foreign affairs of Korea and the secretary (east) of the Foreign Ministry of India.

Soviet Film Week Opens in Pyongyang 23 May

SK2405050791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—An opening ceremony of a Soviet film week was held at the Pyongyang International Cinema House on May 23 on the 46th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Invited here were the Soviet ambassador to Korea and his embassy officials.

Speeches were made there.

The participants saw a Soviet feature film.

Ceremony Held To Mark Iran-Korea Friendship

SK2405103991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—A ceremony for opening a week of Iran-Korea friendship was held in Tehran on May 18.

Present there were a delegation of Korea-Iran Friendship Parliamentary Group headed by Paek In-chun vice-chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and chairman of the Korea-Iran Friendship Parliamentary Group, the Korean Ambassador to Iran and his embassy officials, Hadi Gafari [as received], member of the Programme and Budget Commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and vice-chairman of the Iran-Korea Friendship Parliamentary Group, and other officials concerned. Hadi Gafari in his speech said that his excellency the great President Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea and His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il is developing the chuche idea in depth and applying it all over the society so as to brilliantly inherit the cause of His Excellency President.

Referring to the Islamic revolution and anti-imperialist struggle in Iran, he said that the Iranian Government and people were resolutely struggling against imperialism and colonialism and would never step back from this road.

A Korean book and photo exhibition was held at the same time.

Nigerian Military Delegation Visits KPA Unit

SK2405072091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Today, the government military delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria led by His Excellency General Sani Abacha, member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, minister of defense, and chief of staff of defense, visited the unit of the Korean People's Army [KPA] to which Comrade (Chon Sok-chong) belongs to. Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, and KPA General Kim Kwang-chin accompanied the delegation.

The guests were very moved by the soldiers' military exercise, which was prepared in the spirit of one-a-match-for-100 under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party. The delegation gave a commemorative gift to the unit.

The delegation also visited the No. 809 unit of the KPA. In order to welcome the guests, the soldiers of the unit and families were on hand, holding bunches of flowers. Also, slogans reading, "We enthusiastically welcome the government military delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria led by His Excellency General Sani Abacha, minister of defense, and chief of staff of defense," and "Hail to the friendship and unity between the people and military of the two countries of Korea and Nigeria," were put up at the welcoming site.

When the guests arrived at the unit the masses enthusiastically welcomed them. KPA Colonel General Cho Myong-nok and other generals and officers welcomed the guests.

A ceremony welcoming the delegation was held at the unit. A female soldier gave a bouquet to the head of the delegation. Next, the guests listened to the proud military course in which the unit had experienced, and looked over the technological combat equipment.

After visiting the unit, His Excellency Sani Abacha said that the KPA is firmly defending its country because it is upholding the great leader who possesses an extraordinary wisdom.

The delegation also visited the West Sea Barrage. The head of the delegation wrote in the guest book: "This flood gate is a great creation which was constructed by manifesting the spirit of self-reliance by the Korean people and soldiers of the KPA. I thank the Korean people and soldiers of the KPA for constructing such a large-scale flood gate."

Next, the delegation saw a performance by an acrobatic troupe.

WPK, Tunisian Party Delegation Hold Talks

SK2405060391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0514 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—Talks between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Constitutional Democratic Rally of Tunisia [CDRT] were held in Tunis on May 21.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation of the WPK headed by secretary of its Central Committee Choe Tae-pok and the DPRK ambassador to Tunisia and on the opposite side were General Secretary of the CDRT Chedli Neffati, its permanent secretary for external affairs, the advisor to the general secretary and officials concerned.

The talks discussed the question of developing the relations between the WPK and the CDRT.

On the occasion, the general secretary expressed support to our people in their struggle for national reunification.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Receives Letter From Guinean Leader

SK2405050691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0432 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message of solidarity sent by Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, president of the Transitional Council of National Redressment of Guinea and head of state, in support of the new proposal for national reunification he advanced in his New Year address.

The government and people of Guinea fully support the reunification proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song in his New Year address, the president said, and added:

The DPRK put forward a fair and aboveboard proposal for reunification and arranged the North-South high-level talks for its materialization, but the South Korean authorities are attempting to separately enter into the United Nations.

He wished President Kim Il-song new success in the accomplishment of the historic cause of Korea's reunification.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Table-Tennis Federation Head

SK2405051191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0445 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—Vice-President Yi Chong-ok met and had a friendly talk Thursday with Ichiro Ogimura, president of the International Table-Tennis Federation, and his party on a visit to Korea.

Warmly hailing that the North and South participated in the 41st World Table Tennis Championships in Japan as a unified Korea team for the first time since the division of Korea and gained a signal success, Ogimura said that the birth of the North-South unified team in table tennis was an honour to him.

Present there was chairman of the State Commission of Physical Culture and Sports Kim Yu-sun.

* Vice Minister Urges Better Finance Management

912C0184A Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean
6 Mar 91 p 3

[Article by DPRK Vice Minister of Finance O Yong-nin: "Ways To Improve and Strengthen Financial Management Work"]

[Text] One of the important problems in accelerating socialist construction all the more vigorously by upholding the great leader's New Year's message and bringing about a new turn in guidance and management of the economy is how to constantly improve and strengthen financial management work to suit the demands of developing reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: "Building a solid financial foundation of the country and solving all financial problems by our own efforts—this is precisely the basic line on the financial management of our country. All financial and banking facilities and financial functionaries should vigorously carry out their activities in accordance with this basic direction of financial management." ("Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 3, p 135)

Financial management work is that of raising, allocating, and utilizing monetary funds by the state, agencies, and enterprises and directly organizing, executing, and summing up these activities.

In socialist society where the people are the masters of all things, financial management work is conducted in such a manner that the state raises monetary funds needed in socialist construction and in the management of the nation's economy in a planned manner and distributes these funds in a uniform manner to suit the demands and interests of the masses of people. Accordingly, in order that monetary funds necessary for the rapid development of the nation's economy and a radical improvement of the people's livelihood may be satisfactorily provided, it is necessary to eliminate waste and increase earnings, and to this end, we need to improve and strengthen financial management work.

First of all, improving financial management work is an important requirement for a still more vigorous acceleration of socialist construction.

As socialist construction progresses, the scale of the economy expands unprecedentedly and the production links between the various production sectors and individual production units constantly become divergent. In quickly accelerating socialist construction and improving the people's livelihood in a systematic manner under these circumstances, it arises as an important problem how to effectively mobilize and utilize funds as well as raw materials, supplies, and labor needed in all sectors and all units. Only by solving this problem is it possible to accelerate the turnover ratio of funds, lower production cost systematically, and constantly increase national income and state accumulation, and thus satisfactorily fulfill the important duties of socialist finances accurately embodying the principle of balance between savings and consumption, the law of ever-accelerating socialist economic development, the principle of distribution according to labor performed, and effect a continuing upsurge in socialist construction and satisfactorily ensure an independent and creative life for the people. In this way the work of improving and strengthening financial management work constitutes an important requirement in accelerating socialist construction still faster by enhancing the functions and roles of socialist finances.

Improving financial management work is also an important requirement in frugally managing the nation's economy.

The overall state of the national economy depends on how well financial management is conducted. In socialist society where the state is responsible for the independent and creative lives of the people, the state keeps tabs on the gross social product and the national income in monetary terms and funnels revenues from these sources into the overall economy of the country. Only by organizing financial management work in a planned manner and improving it constantly is it possible to work out appropriate measures on time and manage the overall economy of the nation in a frugal manner while correctly computing, analyzing, and evaluating the economic activities in all units through the inflows and outflows of monetary funds. Thus, improving and strengthening financial management work still more is an important requirement in using the money earned by the people for their benefit in an appropriate manner by better raising, allocating, and utilizing monetary funds needed for the frugal management of the national economy. Financial management work should therefore be improved and strengthened still more in order to vigorously accelerate socialist construction and frugally manage the nation's economy.

In improving and strengthening financial management work, it is necessary first of all to thoroughly implement the principle of unitary fiscal management and establish a strict fiscal discipline.

The unitary fiscal management system is the most superb socialist fiscal management system that enables the state to unitarily control and effectively utilize the fiscal resources of the nation and establish a strict fiscal discipline. By the principle of unitary fiscal management is meant the order by which all state funds are unitarily controlled and created, allocated, and utilized in accordance with the laws and regulations of the state and the unitary plans and standards set by the state.

To observe the principle of unitary fiscal management thoroughly and establish a strict fiscal discipline, it is necessary first of all to establish a strict discipline of fulfilling the state budget revenue plans without fail. Agencies and enterprises should establish in particular the discipline of paying on time the portion of their earnings from business operations which they are required to pay into the state revenue. At the same time, it is necessary to regularly take stock of the progress being made in the fulfillment of the state budget revenue plan in each category and work out appropriate countermeasures.

In thoroughly observing the principle of unitary fiscal management and tightening up fiscal discipline, it is also necessary to receive a supply of funds from the state in a proper manner and use them precisely for their intended purposes. The allocated budgetary funds should be used on time according to pertinent regulations so that the production plans may be fulfilled without fail, while economizing on the use of the funds as far as possible. In addition, it is necessary to establish a strict discipline by which the state funds are used only for the designated purposes in each specific category and according to the specific standards set by the state, so that the funds may not be spent in excess of the budgetary limits set for each category. It is important in this connection to give priority to ideological indoctrination work and step up inspection and control of fiscal management so that all functionaries and workers may voluntarily observe the regulations, laws, and order related to financial and assets management.

What needs to be done next to improve and strengthen financial management work is put great efforts into the financial management work of factories and enterprises.

To put great efforts into the financial management work of factories and enterprises is of great significance in improving and strengthening the nation's overall financial management work. In order for factories and enterprises to properly conduct their financial management work, they need to properly implement the independent economic accounting system. Only by doing so is it possible to overfulfill the state plans and steadily increase production by enhancing the productive zeal of the workers and by using raw materials, supplies, funds, and labor in factories and enterprises in a planned manner, on the basis of strict accounting.

For a correct implementation of the independent economic accounting system, it is imperative to properly utilize economic leverages, such as cost, price, and profitability. To this end, all sectors and all units should draw up their cost plans in a scientific, uniform, and realistic manner by scrutinizing the cost in each category, in each component, and in each product, according to the principle of maximizing the operating rate of equipment, economizing on the use of raw materials, supplies, and labor as much as possible, and reducing nonproductive outlays, and further step up the economy drive in order to lower production cost in a systematic manner. At the same time, factories and enterprises should establish a strict order for assets and financial management so as to tighten controls over business operations through the medium of the won currency.

In addition, it is important for various budgetary agencies to conduct fiscal management work in an organized and planned manner. All budgetary agencies should reduce their structures and simplify office work and step up the economy drive so that even a small additional benefit may be provided to the nation's overall economy.

In improving and strengthening financial management work, it is also important to properly sum up financial accounting.

To make a proper financial summation, it is necessary first of all for all state agencies, enterprises, and cooperative organizations to establish a strict order by which they sum up their financial accounts invariably in accordance with the party line and policy and in such a manner that the summation may mesh well with the state economic plan. To this end, all factories, enterprises, and state administrative economic agencies should firmly establish the system of making a financial summation by the 10-day period, by the month, by the quarter, by the half year, and by the year, and analyze and sum up the results of the implementation of the state budget on each item, as well as each indicator in the state fiscal plan, by closely linking them to the results of the implementation of the corresponding items in the national economic plan. In doing so, it is possible to accurately detect the excellence and deficiency appearing in the financial management of each unit and work out proper countermeasures. Enterprises using the independent economic accounting system should make their financial summations by clearly summing up the implementation of their sales plans, cost plans, and profit plans; the utilization of the fixed assets and floating funds; the utilization of the national economic expenditure; and the handling of the accounts payable and the accounts receivable. Various budgetary agencies should make their financial summations by accurately summing up how the funds have been spent on each category, how the materials consumption standards have been observed, and how the economic plan drawn up for each section has been implemented.

In making a proper financial summation, it is also necessary for all sectors of the national economy and all factories and enterprises to make a daily summation of the production and the financial accounting in a substantive manner. To this end, they need to make financial summations by letting all work team members clearly know their specific work assignments, their economy targets, and the technical and economic criteria, such as the scientifically set per-unit standard cost, and by using these criteria to check accurately the results of their daily output against the raw materials, supplies, and labor used and the results produced in fulfilling their assigned goals of increased production and conservation. In doing this, the daily production and financial summation should be closely linked to the movement to win the title of a model work team in increased production and conservation. To this end, it is necessary to fix a model group well to suit the actual condition of each unit and organize and conduct workshops, experience exchange sessions, lecture meetings, and so forth in diverse forms and methods, in order to popularize the experience of the model group.

Factories and enterprises should establish an open financial system by which after making a summation, they open the results of the summation to their employees, so that all the employees may know where the money went, and how much, and what benefits were accrued to the state. This will enable the producer masses to become well aware of the financial state of their factories, their workshops, and their work teams and motivate them to participate in the management of the enterprises as befitting the master.

In improving and strengthening financial management work, it is also necessary to enhance the sense of responsibility on the part of functionaries in the financial field and the role they play.

Whether financial management work is conducted well or poorly depends largely on the sense of responsibility of financial functionaries and on the role they play.

To enhance the sense of responsibility on the part of financial functionaries and their role, financial functionaries need to prepare themselves soundly in political and ideological terms and in technical administrative terms. To do so, all financial functionaries should establish a revolutionary study ethos and study and learn the great leader's teachings, the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il's instructions, and our party's financial policy in such a systematic manner that they may imbue themselves thoroughly with these teachings, instructions, and policy, and acquire knowledge in various fields, including knowledge in economic management, so that they may constantly improve their level of technical administrative performance to suit the demands of developing reality. Only by so doing will they be able to become well informed of their work and conduct financial management work well according to party intentions. Financial functionaries should also regard the great leader's instructions and party policy as none other than law and a supreme order, perform their work only in accordance with the financial management rules and regulations, and do all work methodically, meticulously, and speedily on the basis of accurate economic calculation. At the same time, they should acquaint themselves with the condition of financial management work in their units on a routine basis and mingle with the producer masses to conduct an extensive propaganda campaign explaining the party's financial policy to them and helping them implement it thoroughly. While doing so, financial functionaries should make not only themselves but also all workers participate in financial management work as befitting the master, with the right view of financial management work.

All financial functionaries, bearing the importance of financial management work in mind, should improve and strengthen it with intense loyalty to the great leader and the spirit of rendering sacrificial service to the country and the people, so that they may fulfill the noble mission and responsibility which they have undertaken before the party and the revolution for the vigorous acceleration of socialist construction and the frugal management of the nation's economy.

Power Plants Under Construction on Chongja River

SK1305114191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—More than twenty swift-current power stations are under construction on the River Changja which runs through Kangge City in northwest region of Korea.

A bigger power production capacity than that of the Kangge Youth Power Station will be created when those power stations are completed.

And "seas in mountains" will take shape in some regions including Kangge City to add beauty to the scenery and turn the 160 odd kilometre long River Changja into a large fish farm.

According to experts, when the huge amount of water is stored with the creation of twenty odd big and small lakes on the River Changja, the temperature in inland area will rise considerably.

The building of power stations will make it possible to introduce electric heating of dwelling houses.

The construction of power stations are progressing at a fast speed.

Coal Mine Development in North District Viewed

SK2205115691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—Promising coal mines are being developed in northern area of Korea where bituminous coal of good quality is deposited in large quantities.

The Northern District General Bureau of Coal Industry there holds a big share in the nation's coal production.

The builders of coal mines excavated 216,000 cubic metres of rocks, finished 40,000 cubic metres of concrete tamping in pits and tunnelled 27,000 metres. And they are successfully stepping up pit building at Kukdong, Soksong, Hwanggok, Taesan and Yangjong coal mines.

Construction Begins on Chemical Goods Factory

SK2005151291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—The Caustic Soda Factory is being constructed in Sinuiju, a border city of Korea, at a high tempo.

The factory with a total floor space of more than 25,000 square metres consists of over 20 objects and buildings. More than 200 kinds of one thousand and hundreds of machines and equipment including electrolyzers, oscillating ore suppliers and distributing machines will be installed [sentence as received].

The factory being built with our own efforts and technology, equipment and materials will annually produce tens of thousands of caustic soda and other chemical goods.

The builders have finished earth work and readjusted the ground in a short span of time.

They are now pushing ahead with ground concrete tamping and wall-block assembling of the whole objects including more than 4,200 square metres of caustic soda and sulfuric condensing processes, boiler rooms and good loading ground.

Light Industry Trading Company Exports Increase

SK2205045591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—The exports of the Korean Light Industry Imports and Exports Company are on the increase.

The export value of the company in the first four months or more this year was 20 percent up on that in the corresponding period last year.

The company is a trading organ of the Ministry of Local Industry under the Administration Council of the DPRK.

The company with a history of nearly 40 years exports handicrafts, ironware for daily use, cosmetics, foodstuffs, fibre products, etc. and imports raw and other materials for light industry.

It is now running a joint venture with China. It plans to extensively run joint ventures and promote cooperation with various countries.

According to Han Hong-yun, vice-director of the company, it is trading with about 170 companies of some 50 countries.

The trade turnover of the company is on the yearly increase.

Over the last decade, the trade turnover more than doubled, of which the export value trebled.

The Kaesong Koryo insam [ginseng] liquor which has won gold medals at international fairs and porcelain crafts and straw goods exported by the company are popular among the foreign purchasers.

The prospect of the company is very promising.

Many goods produced at local industrial factories across the country are exported through the company and guarantee the credit and activity of the company.

The company is promoting the work for expanding the variety of export goods. It will develop new sources of exports of various kinds in the near future.

Mass Consumer Goods Production Shows Increase

SK2105102191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—The production of the August 3 mass consumer goods is on the increase in Korea.

The variety of daily necessities made from by-products and leftovers of factories and enterprises and raw materials and other materials available in local areas numbers tens ofthousands.

The August 3 mass consumer goods mass-produced through a mass movement are sold at direct sale stores in cities and counties (districts), drawing attention of the purchasers.

In Pyongsong of South Pyongan Province the variety of goods increased by 2,000 and the output value 30 times over six years ago, when the movement started.

In Pyongchon District of Pyongyang the output value of the August 3 mass consumer goods grew more than 5 times, the main variety by 1,400 and the enlarged variety by 4,600 in this period.

There have been built 460 production bases of consumer goods including paper, plate glass and soap in the district.

This year the variety of consumer goods increased 1.2 times over last year in many cities and counties of North Hamgyong, North Pyongan and North Hwanghae Provinces.

Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Anniversaries Marked

Musan Area Victory Commemorated

SK2305060391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—A Yanggang Provincial meeting marking the 52nd anniversary of the victory in Musan area battle took place in Samjiyon County on May 22.

The Musan area battle commanded by the great leader President Kim Il-song on May, 1939 was a historical battle of great significance in winning the victory of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and achieving the national liberation.

The great leader at the head of a large unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced into Sinsadong, breaking through strict guard cordon of the enemy with superb tactics and there he conducted a political work calling on people to participate in the sacred battle for national liberation and annihilated at one stroke a large armed unit of Japanese imperialism on the Taehongdan field with a lure-and-ambush tactics.

In his report, Yom Ki-sun, chief secretary of the Yanggang Provincial party committee and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee, said that the victory in the Musan area battle was a splendid fruition of the strategic and tactical policy and the wise leadership of the great leader and a historical event that fully demonstrated the invincible might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

A similar meeting was held in Taehongdan County of the county.

Kim Il-song Work Commemorated

SK2405105691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 24 May 91

["Classical Work Indicating Road of Displaying Advantages of Socialism of Our Style"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the first anniversary of the publication of the classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play" (May 24, 1990).

In the work the great leader expounds the advantages of our-style socialism, the embodiment of the chuche idea, gives comprehensive answers to theoretical and practical questions arising in accomplishing the cause of socialism and clarifies tasks to accelerate the noble cause of national reunification and accomplish the human cause of independence.

The author of the article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as teaching:

"Our socialism is, in short, man-centred socialism, the embodiment of the chuche idea. The principal characteristic of our society is that it is a truly people-orientated society of which the popular masses are the genuine masters and in which everything serves the masses."

The work clearly elucidates the essence of our socialism by defining our socialism as a man-centred socialism embodying the chuche idea, the article says, and continues:

Ours is a man-centred socialism which fully represents the essential nature of man.

Our socialism is a man-centred socialism because it has been built through the application of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea, the guiding idea of our socialism, is a man-centred idea which gives the first scientific exposition of the essential nature of man in history and indicates the road of applying it. With the embodiment of the chuche idea, our socialism has been built as a people-oriented socialism and has become a socialism which is most stable politically and in which all the life of the society is full of vigor.

By proving that the process of building socialism through the application of the chuche idea can be described as a process of strengthening the driving force of the revolution and transforming all the sectors of society to meet the requirements of chuche, in other words, a process of thoroughly establishing chuche, the work gives a new, profound exposition of the process of establishing chuche and building socialism.

The work expounds the appearance and advantages of our-style socialism from a new angle and establishes a new scientific theory on the socialist life by proving that our socialism provides the popular masses with a sound and equal economic life, a rich cultural life and a highly valuable political life.

The work indicates a bright road of accomplishing the cause of socialism by advancing the unique idea of bringing the advantages of socialism into full play by pressing ahead with the struggle to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

The work gives a new exposition of the essential nature and the advantages of our socialist democracy and clarifies tasks and ways for strictly applying socialist democracy in the state activities.

While adhering to the policy of strength, the imperialists are now resorting to "peaceful transition" strategy to undermine socialism. Under such condition, to clarify the inevitability of the frustration of their anti-socialist moves is a question of key importance in holding fast to and developing the cause of socialism.

By proving that the imperialists can never turn back the flow of history and socialism is the only road for mankind, the work eloquently demonstrates the inevitability of the frustration of the imperialists' anti-socialist moves, the justice of the cause of socialism and the inevitability of its victory. In particular, the work clarifies that socialism based on collectivism can be built only on socialist principles and by socialist methods and indicates tasks arising in it and ways to fulfill them so that the revolutionary people may advance, holding ever higher the banner of socialism.

Shock Brigade Leadership Lauded

SK2405070391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 22 May 91

[First installment of serial unattributed talk: "Personally Organizing the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade"]

[Text] The Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade has built numerous great monumental edifices which add luster to the era of chuche, and it is noticeably fostering youths to become communists of the chuche type. Therefore, the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade has lived up to its name as a gallant assault unit which vigorously accelerates socialist construction and as an honorable political unit which fosters new generations to become reliable successors of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Whenever we look at the proud appearance of members of the Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] and our youths who are erecting high the tower of the feats of our times, and who are fully demonstrating their youthful wisdom and honor as the youth vanguard of the era of carrying out the revolution—that is to say, the era of chuche—we cannot but recall deep in our hearts the days of deep impression when the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il personally organized and warmly led the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade.

One midnight in early January 1975, a functionary in charge of guiding youth work in the party Central Committee was finishing up the day's work in his office. This functionary, cherishing deep in his heart the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address and working till late at night planning the work that his office would carry out in the significant New Year which was to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party, was called up by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Receiving such an abrupt call at the beginning of the New Year, the functionary was unable to contain his surging excitement despite the fact that he had worked in the party Central Committee for years.

Wondering about the reason for the late-night call, the functionary tidied himself and went to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's room. He entered the room with a feeling of reverence. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who was reviewing documents at his desk, warmly received him and even offered him a chair. Then, the dear leader kindly asked him how he spent New Year's Day, if there were any comrades in his office who were sick, and about the health of his family.

When the functionary told him that everyone enjoyed New Year's Day and already had initiated the New Year's battle, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed satisfaction, saying: "That's very good." After a while, the dear leader looked at the functionary and asked: "What work has the SWYL planned for this year, upholding the great leader's New Year's address?"

Rising from the chair, the functionary told the dear leader that he had discussed that with SWYL functionaries and set up a plan to inspire and mobilize youths to solve the country's difficult transportation problem, more than anything else so as to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great festival of victors.

Hearing this, the dear leader was very pleased, saying that the SWYL had correctly planned its work of the New Year in conformity with the party's intent. Then the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated: The great leader has taught that we should concentrate great efforts this year on the transportation front. It is very good that the SWYL, which has always played the role of spearhead and shock brigade in the implementation of the party's policy, has risen up in the struggle to solve the transportation problem, the problem about which the great leader is most concerned.

Saying that to solve the strain in the railway transportation sector it is imperative to accelerate railway electrification and to build more new railways, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il stood up from his chair and walked toward the wall on which a map of Korea was posted. On the map, after looking at the whole area of the fatherland with sharp eyes, the dear leader pointed to the railway lines between Pyongyang and Madong and between Huichon and Koin and elucidated the plan for the electrification of railway lines before the day of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The dear leader then stressed that in a short period of time he would make all the railways shown on the map electrified railways, including the railway lines between Kilju and Hyesan and between Tokchon and Sinsongchon. He stated that in the future he would push ahead with the construction of the inland line in the northern district which connects the East and the West of the country.

At this moment, the functionary could not repress surging emotion and excitement. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, looking kindly at the functionary, stressed: We should build more power plants, plants, coal mines, and mines in addition to the transportation front. We also should vigorously wage the work of remaking nature. But who should do such massive construction, a plan for the ages? Such massive construction should be done precisely by youths who have always played the role of shock brigade in the implementation of the party's policy.

Then he said that on the shoulders of our youths—who live in the era of carrying out the revolution, the era of chuche—are our fatherland's present and future. Such massive construction is indeed a grand plan and brilliant prospect. His trust in and expectation toward our youths are indeed great.

Suppressing his surging emotion, the functionary told Comrade dear leader that he would inspire all youths to unstintedly display their strength and wisdom by inspiring and mobilizing all youths into the struggle for building great monumental edifices, the country's assets for ages. He then vowed that youths would undertake the electrifying of the railways between Pyongyang and Madong and between Huichon and Koin and complete the construction project at any cost before the day of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party.

For this, the dear leader admired the functionary more than he deserved and questioned him on how to push ahead with these grand creative projects.

At this moment, the functionary was embarrassed by the question. In fact, until then he did not set up a detailed operational plan regarding how the SWYL should wage a good deeds movement, upholding the great leader's New Year's address, although he had held discussions on it. So the functionary told the dear leader that he would organize a youth shock brigade to energetically push ahead with the movement as he had done before.

After listening to the functionary's answer, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il suggested that the SWYL organize a youth shock brigade to vigorously push ahead with the movement, saying: "When youths seethe, the whole country is to seethe."

The dear leader then questioned the functionary about the form of the youth shock brigade and its method of operating. The functionary told the dear leader that a shock brigade should be organized in each construction project as in the past and that after the project is completed, brigade members should return to their own work sites.

After listening to the functionary's answer and pondering for a while, Comrade dear leader looked at the functionary and said that the youth shock brigade to be organized this time should be more organized and different in terms of appearance and method of activity. The dear leader stressed that the youth shock brigade to be organized this time should not be dissolved, but maintained even after the construction project is completed; that it should be a regularized shock brigade which moves in an orderly manner under an organizational system from its higher echelons to its lower echelons, like a military unit; and that it should become a mighty shock brigade with sufficient means of technology to build monumental edifices for the ages one after another, like mushrooms afer rain, with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima.

The dear leader's remarks were a precious teaching which gives a most correct answer to the problems concerning how to organize and mobilize youths in the construction of edifices for the country's plan for the era and how to strengthen and develop the youth shock brigade movement in conformity with the demands of the new reality in which the mettle of the speed battle is seething.

Deeply impressed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's extraordinary wisdom and excellent outstanding leadership ability of immediately grasping and solving those problems on which functionaries failed to find ways for their solution, the functionary told the dear leader that he would organize a new youth shock brigade and send it to the railway electrification construction site. To this, the dear leader encouraged the functionary to do so. After a while, the dear leader said that the youth shock brigade to be newly organized this time should have a new appearance, and that accordingly its name should also be distinctive.

The functionary thought that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il should name the youth shock brigade to be newly organized because the organization of the brigade is according to his brilliant plan. Then, the functionary ardently asked the dear leader to personally name the youth shock brigade to be newly organized. Broadmindedly accepting the ardent desire of the functionary, the dear leader suggested the functionary to jointly study the name of the new brigade. After pondering for a while the dear leader said: Let us name the youth shock brigade to be organized this time as the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade.

Saying that the name of the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade accords not only with the spirit of the times but also with the emotion of youths, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il taught: The newly organized Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade should become a shock brigade of socialist, communist construction which takes the initiative in opening a breakthrough in the implementation of the great leader's teachings and the party's policies. It should also become an honorable political unit which fosters youths to become reliable successors to the cause of chuche.

The long winter night changed to dawn. However, the dear leader did not take a rest, but gave a precious teaching which became a programmatic guideline in youth work and the youth shock brigade movement. The dear leader said: I firmly believe that members of the youth shock brigade will unstintedly demonstrate the heroic mettle of Korean youths, and thus will give the great leader joy and satisfaction.

Then, Comrade dear leader asked the functionary to take a rest, saying: "You should go home to take a rest. It will be dawn soon." Then, grasping the functionary's hands the dear leader personally saw him to the door.

In this way, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il personally organized and has wisely led the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade in an effort to strengthen and develop youth work and the youth shock brigade movement.

Guidance in Road Building Viewed

SK2305060491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the participation of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the project of expanding the Yongsong road and his immortal feats in it was held at the People's Palace of Culture on May 22.

Comrade Kim Chong-il personally participated in the project of expanding the Yongsong road for 20 odd days from mid-May, 1961, 30 years ago and performed immortal feats of leadership that will shine long in histoy by realising with credit the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song to build the capital.

In those days of historical significance when Comrade Kim Chong-il was conducting revolutionary activities at Kim Il-song University, he, true to his oath to the country and people, roused young students and builders of the capital to carry through the teachings of the great leader to finish the project of expanding the Yongsong road before the 4th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and personally led the project in the van to shorten its period.

Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said that the builders and citizens of the capital should turn out as one man in the noble work to build Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, as a model city of our socialism more grandly and beautifully so as to brilliantly realise our party's far-reaching plan of the capital city construction.

Film Guidance Commemorated

SK2105051991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the first on-site guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Korean Documentary Film Studio was held at the studio on May 20.

In his report Sin Chang-su, secretary of the Primary Party Committee of the studio, said that the dear leader called at the studio on May 21, 1961, and indicated tasks and ways for the documentary film studio to produce documentary films quickly in good time and preserve well historical data, saying that film plays a very important role in educating the masses in the idea of our party.

The reporter pointed out that over the past 30 years a great turn has taken place in producing documentary films on the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the revolutionary feats of our party, and there have been produced many documentary films positively conducive to the revolution and construction including those reflecting the reality of the country and trend of the time, inspiring the working people in the struggle to carry through policies of the party and those on the theme of national reunification.

He pointed to the success in collecting and preserving historical data.

The reporter underscored the need to defend and develop the immortal feats performed by the dear leader in the building of documentary films.

KCNA Review of Pyongyang Domestic Press

Review of 21 May Press

SK2105060991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0539 GMT 21 May 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—Papers here today report that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent messages to party leaders of different countries in reply to their messages of greetings on his birthday.

The great leader President Kim Il-song received congratulatory messages and letters from various countries on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, says the press.

Articles of papers say that President Kim Il-song initiated the Potong River improvement project after the liberation of the country and wisely guided it.

MINJU CHOSON editorially calls for building the land of the country into a more beautiful paradise of the people on the historical occasion of the 45th anniversary of the day when President Kim Il-song came out to the site of the project and took up the first shovel (May 21).

Papers give an account of a meeting of working people in Pyongyang to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the ground-breaking of the project. The press observes day of builders (May 21).

NODONG SINMUN conveys words of South Korean people of different strata who look up to and ardently revere the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great leaders of the nation.

Given in the press is news of brisk rice-transplantation on co-op farms across the country.

According to NODONG SINMUN the INDRENI newspaper office of Nepal published an April 15 special issue and foreigners said the socialist system of Korea is a superior system without parallel.

The press gives an account of the arrival of a government military delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Pyongyang and a reception given by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces for the delegation. Carried in papers are speeches made by Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and Minister of Defence and Chief of Staff of Defence Sanni Abacha at the reception.

Carried in papers are accounts of the arrival of a government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in Pyongyang, talks held between government delegations of Korea and Mauritania and a reception hosted by the DPRK Government for the delegation and speeches made by Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Hasni Ould Didi at the reception.

The third round of intergovernmental full-dress talks for the normalisation of DPRK-Japan relations began in Beijing, the head of the delegation of our side to the talks gave news briefings to reporters and the government delegation of our country arranged a reception for the Japanese Government delegation, says the press.

It informs the readers that the South side hosted a dinner for the unified Korea soccer team.

Included in South Korean news columns of the press are reports that the remains of martyr Kang Kyong-tae was buried in Mangwoldong graveyard in Kwangju and that more than 100,000 workers started strike in protest against the fascist dictatorship.

NODONG SINMUN in an article says that the anti-"government" struggle is being powerfully waged in South Korea with the murder of student Kang and the 11th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion and the No Tae-u "regime" is facing a crisis.

Papers give accounts of mass rallies held in North Hwanghae Province and Kaesong Municipality to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

In a commentary titled "It Is Time for U.S. To Act With Reason", NODONG SINMUN writes about secret negotiation between the United States and the Soviet Union on the matter of withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea to solve the problem of signing the Nuclear Safeguards Accord by the DPRK.

Papers report that Comrade Jiang Zemin visited the Soviet Union and the Sino-Soviet joint communique supported the cause of peaceful reunification of Korea. Achievements of China in socialist construction are dealt with in papers.

The press informs the readers that a cabinet meeting was held on the agricultural problem of the country under the guidance of Comrade Fidel Castro, the first vice-minister of interior of the Soviet Union outlined the grave consequences of disputes between nationalities and the critical situation, and the Japanese prime minister rejected the U.S. demand to pay additionally 400 million dollars for the cost of the Persian Gulf war.

Members of the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, at a press interview in Pyongyang, stressed that the South Korean people's struggle for the democratisation of society and reunification of the country will certainly be crowned with victory and Romanian papers reported that secret negotiation was held between the United States and the Soviet Union on the matter of the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and nuclear inspection in the DPRK, says NODONG SINMUN.

The press reports that a foreign ministers' meeting of Caribbean community was held.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article titled "The United States Intensifies Its Policy of Strength" and MINJU CHOSON an article captioned "Building of New Asia and Strengthening of Regional Cooperation".

Review of 22 May Press

SK2205063391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 22 May 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the reunification of Yemen.

NODONG SINMUN reports that President Kim Il-song received messages from Ramiz Alia in reply to his message of greetings on the latter's election as president of the Repulic of Albania, and from Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark, in reply to his message of greetings on the national day of the Kingdom of Denmark, her birthday.

The great leader President Kim Il-song received letters from seminars on his classical work held in India on his birthday April 15, says the paper.

Under the title "Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Is Making Imperishable Contributions to the Cause of the World Revolution", the paper carries an impression of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the administrator of Kampala City of Uganda.

Conveyed in the paper are words of South Korean people highly praising the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the peerless great man.

The paper comes out with an article dealing with the noblest popular traits of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

According to the paper, the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea sent replies to parties and party leaders of various countries for their messages of greetings on the birthday of President Kim Il-song.

Included in the econews of the press are reports that the assembling of equipment of the first kiln system has entered the final stage at the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex, the Musan Mining Complex is boosting the output of iron headings and rice-transplantation is being accelerated in the rural communities across the country.

NODONG SINMUN editorially calls for making the whole society overflow with the collectivist traits of work and life.

Given in the press is an account of the sojourn of the Nigerian Government military delegation in Korea.

The press informs the readers that the intergovernmental full-dress talks for the normalization of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan continued in Beijing on May 21 and the Japanese Government delegation hosted a reception for the DPRK Government delegation.

"Faith in our Style Socialism Is our People's Noble Ideological Sentiment" is the headline of a MINJU CHOSON article.

Papers inform the readers that the inaugural ceremony of the unified Korea soccer team was held and the team left Seoul for Portugal and DPRK wrestler Pak Pom-su clinched the gold medal in the 52 kg category at the 7th Asian Greco-Roman Wrestling Championships.

Given in papers is an account of an agreement on the establishment of the joint commission of trade and economic cooperation signed here between the DPRK and RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] governments.

Papers give an account of mass rallies held in South Pyongan, Kangwon and South Hwanghae Provinces to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising and carry articles pointing out that the atrocious murder of patriotic students is committed in South Korea under the manipulation and patronage of the United States.

South Korean news columns of papers include reports that members of the All-People Measure Council, students and workers entered an all-night sit in strike and the president of the New Democratic Union accused the authorities of scheming to drive the puppet army into the suppression of the people.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary denouncing the piffle of the South Korean "prime minister" that the "confusion" in South Korea is an inevitable pain in the course of development toward democracy and MINJU CHOSON a commentary condemning the South Korean ruling group for starting an allout fascist offensive against democratic forces.

It is reported in papers that Comrade Jiang Zemin stressed the need to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, Ivan Melikov, member of the Secretariat of the C.C., the Communist Party of the Sovit Union [CPSU], emphasized that the CPSU is the only force which can bail the country out of the present crisis and the Ugandan president said political pluralism would not be effective in Africa.

MINJU CHOSON gives accounts of Buddhist masses held at temples across the northern half of Korea to commemorate the sacred birthday of Buddha.

Papers observe the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Yemen.

Papers report that the People's Assembly of Albania approved the program of the new government and its composition, Czechoslovakia changed the national day into May 8 and crimes are on an increase in Germany.

NODONG SINMUN conveys world public voices flailing the No Tae-u ruling group for murdering student Kang Kyong-tae.

Review of 23 May Press

SK2305065491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 23 May 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry photo-accompanied reports that the great leader President Kim Il-song respectively received the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the delegation of the supreme procurator's office of Cuba.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts respectively from the delegations, says the press.

President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from the president of the State of Palestine, according to the press.

NODONG SINMUN reports that President Kim Il-song received congratulatory messages and letters from abroad on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Carried in the press are an account of a meeting marking the 52nd anniversary of the victory in Musan area battle organised by President Kim Il-song which was held in Yanggang Province and an article saying that he led the battle to victory.

Given in the press is an account of a Pyongyang meeting held to mark the 30th anniversary of the immortal exploits performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il in the Yongsong road expansion project.

Appearing in NODONG SINMUN are a message of greetings sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador on the occasion of its 65th founding anniversary and a telegram of condolence sent by the WPK Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Indian National Congress (I) in connection with the death of its President Rajiv Gandhi in an accident.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk sent a telegram of condolence to Indian Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar in connection with the assassination of Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of the Republic of India, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the Senegalese organisation for friendship with fraternal Korean people published a special issue of bulletin on the occasion of April 15.

"Work With People Is a Duty and Basic Task of Party Workers" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

A decision of the Administration Council to develop pharmaceutical industry and produce large quantities of efficient medicine was adopted, says MINJU CHOSON.

Rice-transplanting is being stepped up in rural communities throughout the country, according to the press.

Given in the press are accounts of the sojourn in Korea of the Nigerian Government military delegation and the Mauritanian Government delegation.

The press informs the readers of the closure of the third intergovernmental full-dress talks for the normalisation of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan.

Dailies inform the readers that the DPRK endorsed the declaration and plan of action of the world summit on survival, protection and development of children and the unified Korea soccer team arrived in the capital of Portugal.

Printed in NODONG SINMUN is a commentary entitled "Yankees Must Go Home and the Military Fascist Group Resign" in connection with the growing anti-U.S., anti-fascist, democratic resistance in South Korea occasioned by the funeral service of Kang Kyong-tae and the 11th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

An estimated 3,500 citizens and students in Kwangju held a citizens' rally to inherit the fighting spirit of the late Pak Sung-hui and denounce the brutal violence on patriotic citizen Kwon Chang-su, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN gives accounts of mass rallies commemorating the 11th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising held in South Hamgyong, Yanggang and North Pyongan Provinces and of information No. 591 published by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland accusing the South Korean authorities of their intensified suppressive offensive.

The daily informs the readers of the unending war exercises against the North committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities on the ground and in the air.

Appearing in the press are voices of the broad political, public and press circles of the world condemning the No Tae-u ruling group for murdering student Kang Kyong-tae.

Dailies come out with a commentary headlined "Mean Coquetry" hitting at some news media of the Soviet Union for insulting the anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean students and people.

A mass rally was held in Pyongyang on the occasion of the "Week Supporting the Struggle of the Palestinian People," according to the press.

Dailies run commentaries on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Tibet.

International news columns of the press include reports that Chinese leading cadres conversed with the Gabonese president, Li Peng, premier of the State Council of China, clarified his government's stand toward the Dalai Lama, Comrade Fidel Castro participated in the function marking the peasants' day in Cuba, the Soviet defence minister rejected the unsound forces' smear campaign against the Soviet Army, and former Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere flailed the Western pressure upon African countries.

NODONG SINMUN reports that different countries denounced the stand of the United States and Israel on the Middle East problem, the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA deplored that crimes in the country reached the worst stage and the number of crimes is on the increase in Bulgaria.

Review of 24 May Press

SK2405054691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 24 May 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries news that foreign media reported that the great leader President Kim Il-song met the participants of the meeting of active secretaries of party cells.

Dailies report that President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from Hasni Ould Didi, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Mauritania, leaving Korea.

Printed in NODONG SINMUN is news that President Kim Il-song received a letter from the participants in a seminar on the role of socialists for global independence which was held in India on his birthday.

Dailies dedicate articles to the first anniversary of the publication of the classical work of President Kim Il-song "Let Us Bring Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play."

Under the headline "Mr. Kim Chong-il Is Lodestar of National Reunification and Chuche" NODONG SINMUN conveys voices of South Korean people expressing ardent reverence for him.

An article of the paper deals with the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to Chongdan County, South Hwanghae Province, for building it up better as a base linking town and country in all fields of politics, economy and culture and constantly enhancing its role.

MINJU CHOSON says in an article that Comrade Kim Chong-il showed deep trust and great loving care for the fourteen tractor drivers of Pak Chong-kuk-Chong Yonhwa family in Yongyon County and let them take the van in implementing the rural theses.

Econews of the press includes reports that the Nampo Shipbuilding Complex built a large floating dock "Hoenyong-June 23" and set it afloat and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex is keeping production on a high level.

Given in the press are a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Committee of Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF), an account of a meeting marking this anniversary and a report delivered by Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the C.C., the WPK and vice-chairman of the CPRF, at the meeting.

Given in the press is an account of the sojourn of the Nigerian Government military delegation in Korea.

It is reported in the press that Korean senior officials called at the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolences on the death of ex-prime minister of India Rajiv Gandhi, the Tunisian prime minister met a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and talks were held between delegations of the WPK and the Constitutional Democratic Rally of Tunisia.

The press gives accounts of meetings held in different parts of the country to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising and a film show and a reception on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Included in the South Korean news columns of the press are reports that the all-people measure council declared that it would set out the orientation of the future struggle and that the chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" said at a press conference that the present situation is the last phase where the United States and the military dictatorial "regime" must be ousted.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with a commentary denouncing the criminal moves of the No Tae-u ruling group to block the South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace in Korea, the executive secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation and the general secretary of the New Communist Party of Great Britain condemned the South Korean authorities' murderous acts, says the paper.

The press informs the readers that a meeting of Korean youth and students in Japan was held in Tokyo to denounce the fascist outrage of the No Tae-u ruling group and support the democratic and patriotic struggle of South Korean youth and students against dictatorship.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary laying bare the aggressive nature of the "new military strategy" put forward recently by the U.S. imperialists.

According to the press, Comrade Fidel Castro declared that a "multi-party system" cannot be introduced in Cuba, the Iranian president called upon the people to raise vigilance against the presence of foreign troops in the Persian Gulf region, and the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet was celebrated in China.

World news columns of NODONG SINMUN include reports that leading politicians held a closed-door meeting in Yugoslavia and discussed ways and means to overcome the crisis of the country, the number of the jobless people has increased in Poland to reach 1.37 million and traffic death toll is growing in Mongolia.

MINJU CHOSON observes the 45th anniversary of the independence of Jordan.

South Korea

Prime Minister Chosen To Replace No Chae-pong

Chong Won-sik 'Designated'

SK2305220491 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2100 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] It was learned that this morning President No Tae-u designated Chong Won-sik, former education minister, as Prime Minister No Chae-pong's successor.

A high-ranking source from the ruling party said that in order to rapidly settle the current situation and promote reforms in state affairs, President No Tae-u tentatively decided to appoint former Education Minister Chong Won-sik as the new prime minister after much toil. This source stated that this will be announced at 0900 [0000 GMT] this morning.

Former Minister Chong Won-sik is currently visiting Zambia, as a special envoy of the president. He was informed of his appointment as prime minister from Chongwadae and left Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, yesterday evening. He will arrive in Seoul this afternoon.

It was learned that President No appointed former Minister Chong Won-sik after trying to find a figure who can regain the support of the people after the Kang Kyong-tae incident and who can resolve the current pending issues so that law and order can be restored.

It was learned that President No will announce the appointment of the new prime minister today and four to five cabinet ministers will be replaced by tomorrow.

Chong's Career Outlined

SK2405021591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 24 May 91

[Except] [passage omitted] Chong [Won-sik], a 63-year-old former professor of education, is from Chaeryong, Hwanghae Province, now North Korea. He has held series of posts in educational institutions and was education minister from December 1988 to December 1990.

He graduated from Seoul National University's [SNU] College of Education in 1954 majoring in pedagogy and received his master's and Ph.D. from George Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn., the United States. He was a professor at SNU until becoming dean of education, and later became chairman of the president-commissioned Committee for Educational Reform.

No [Tae-u] will realign the cabinet upon the recommendation of his nominee for prime minister in accordance with law, Yi said. The reshuffle is likely to affect the justice, finance, economic and security portfolios, according to sources in the government.

The presidential nomination of prime minister requires confirmation by the National Assembly, where the governing party holds a massive majority.

Kim Ki-chun, a former prosecutor-general, is said to be the top contender for justice minister, and Cho Kyong-sik, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, is tapped to shift seats to finance minister.

"President No decided to accept the resignation and carry out a reshuffle to pacify public sentiment from the recent wave of demonstrations and answer people's expectations by presenting a newer, more effective, trustworthy government," the presidential spokesman said.

Chong, like his predecessor, is a scholar and a veteran administrator. Other than his early years as professor and dean at Seoul National University, he served in a wide range of posts as head of various committees and commissions.

He has been president of the Korean Society for the Study of Education, chairman of the Korean Books, Magazines and Weekly Press Ethics Committee, and chairman of the Broadcasting Deliberation Committee.

Chong is credited with a steadfast policy line during his two years as education minister. He stepped down when the outlawed National Teachers' Union was at the peak of its confrontation with the government.

His latest undertaking was a diplomatic mission, going as presidential envoy to five nations in Africa.

No [Tae-u], who was looking for an administrative expert as well as a man with a positive image, is said to have chosen Chong because he is seen as steadfast and persuasive.

Opposition Parties Oppose Chong

SK2405080791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u's nominee for prime minister was roundly denounced Friday as authoritarian by the opposition, which said the former education minister was totally unacceptable.

Kim Tae-chung's New Democratic Party said Chong Won-sik, 63, was responsible for suppressing teachers and was authoritarian. He retired as education minister five months ago, after two years in office, and took up lecturing on education policy.

NDP spokesman Pak Sang-chon demanded that No retract the nomination, the cabinet step down en bloc, officials at the agency of National Security Planning resign and presidential aides retire to end "security-first rule."

If the demands were not met, he said, the NDP would wage war against the No government, having concluded it intended to continue its authoritarian rule and ignore the lesson of the fatal beating of a student.

Chong's appointment might open the way to pack the cabinet with hardliners and showed a lack of will to end authoritarian rule, Pak said.

The splinter Democratic Party described the former professor as a hardliner with no will for democratic reforms and demanded No nominate someone else with the opposite virtues.

It said it would block approval of the nomination in the national assembly and do everything it could to have his name withdrawn.

The People's Party accused Chong of firing 1,500 teachers for joining a union and causing campus unrest. It said the government could avoid civil obedience only by withdrawing his nomination.

No Apologizes for 'Shortcomings'

SK2405060991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—Outgoing Prime Minister No Chae-pong, apologizing to the people for failing to restore calm after a whirlwind of anti-government protests, said South Korea could not be in a better position than it was to make democratic and economic progress.

Meeting reporters shortly after his replacement was announced Friday morning, No said he would return to academic activities but refused to divulge his personal feelings.

"I feel deepest regret as the chief of government over my personal shortcomings," No said. "A person must leave quietly once he decides to leave."

The outgoing prime minister declined all questions about the political background and reasons for his resignation.

No, departing barely five months after his appointment Dec. 27, tendered his resignation to President No Tae-u on Wednesday in response to mounting public calls for his stepdown to take responsibility for the April 26 police killing of a student.

Ensuing demonstrations began a cycle of protest suicides and deaths, the most violent challenge to No since he took office three years ago.

No, alienated by both ruling and opposition camps toward the end, was criticized for trying to build a government dependent on security forces.

No said the current unrest was "an unavoidable stage toward democracy."

"We stand at a historic turning point," he said, urging the public to work with the new prime minister for "a changed, improved country."

He told reporters that in seeking a great transition, such as now, there were obstacles regardless of who or which party was in power.

"It is the task of linking the framework of free democracy with industrial, economic order," No said. "Even the minutest problems of the future cannot but be magnified under these circumstances.

"From the government's point of view, the conditions facing us could not be better (for a great leap in democracy and economy). We must seize and build on this opportunity," he said.

Kim Yong-sam's Role Viewed

SK2405043791 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 May 91 p 5

[By staff reporter Kim Sung-pok]

[Text] The forced ouster of Premier Minister No Chae-pong deals a blow to President No Tae-u but chalks up points for Kim Yong-sam, the No. 2 man in the ruling camp hierarchy.

No and Kim, executive chairman of No's Democratic liberal Party, [DLP], engaged in a prolonged tug of war over No's resignation, which was suggested by Kim as a way of defusing social turbulence brought on by the death of a student in a police beating late last month.

President No was firm, while Kim closed in on the restive Chief Executive armed with the ammunition of anti-No public sentiments.

Accepting No's resignation 26 days after the tragic police brutality and bowing to the outcry by the public and in political circles, President No may see his power sapped and his "lame duck" period starting.

The No [Tae-u]-Kim tug of war is marked by the tang of a "power struggle," as many political observers put it.

Signs are that President No is not in firm control of the "Minjonggye," the DLP's largest group of lawmakers who he believed loyal to him, much less of the ruling party which embraces former oppositionists who often take stands against No [Tae-u].

Reps. Yi Chong-chan, O Yu-pang and Kim Chong-ki, who were expected to come to No's defense, belied that anticipation and sided with Kim's followers Pak Yong-man, Sin Sang-u and Pak Kwan-yong, demanding No's step-down in a meeting of DLP's top decision-making body on May 14.

A source inside the ruling party said yesterday, "The mutiny might have been a shock for the President."

No No [Tae-u] loyalists, except for Nam Chae-hui who called for "cautiousness" on the part of those demanding No's resignation, scrambled to defend No's position.

A senior aide to executive chairman Kim noted, "Legislators who kept their ears open knew where the wind blew in their constituencies."

Executive chairman Kim and his followers in the DLP worked hard to kick No out of his office using the police brutality as their ammunition.

By all accounts, however, their opposition to No seems to have been prodded by other political reasons.

The remarks by a close aide to Kim indicated, Kim's "hard feelings" against No.

The aide said, "Premier No attempted to secure control of the legislature, probably trying his hand at revamping the political structure."

He went on, "He attacked the legislature by masterminding the exposure of scandals involving lawmakers." The aide was referring to the palm-greasing overseas junket and Suso housing project scandals, as a result of which eight National Assemblymen have been indicted.

"Premier No even admitted in a TV talk show that he had a hand in uncovering the scandals," he added.

In addition, what led Kim to put his whole weight behind the struggle to remove No was the lingering suspicion that President No would revive his scheme to shift the government form from the current president-led one to a parliamentary Cabinet system, the aide indicated.

He revealed, "My understanding is that No was leading a task force with the aim of introducing the parliamentary Cabinet system."

"Although our boss Kim says the issue of changing the government form is over, there is a feeling that he has some suspicions that this is not so," the aide said.

He also pointed out opposition leader Kim Tae-chung's demand for either No's resignation or a plebiscite for President No's midterm appraisal, saying, "Through the referendum, Kim no doubt wanted No to ask which type of government the people prefer."

Another secretary to Kim Yong-sam did not deny Kim's intention to make a second bid for the presidency next year.

Being in the post of No. 2 man in the ruling camp since the birth of the DLP through the merger of three parties early last year, DLP executive chairman Kim did not balk at openly confronting President No in pushing to the sidelines Pak Chol-on and No who were widely speculated as forces to be reckoned with.

In ousting No, Kim Yong-sam did not name names but made his intentions clearly understood by the public and media. He only fanned anti-No sentiments among the public and the opposition leaders.

Through a year-long alliance and despite bickering with President No since the merger, Kim Yong-sam appears somewhat confident about his footing as the most likely presidential nominee, observers said.

His confidence was expressed through his tapping of a No [Tae-u] man, Rep. Sin Kyong-sik as his chief secretary Monday.

However, there are lots of challenges before Kim. They include "new generation standard-bearers" such as Yi Chong-chan. But the "obstacle" which seems most formidable now ahead of Kim in his march to power is the "old guard" as his aide put it, who are "desperate to protect their vested interests."

The aide said, "The wall of the old guard is so thick from low-echelon officials to top-ranking ones."

Asked whether Kim's camp had ruled out the possibility of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung allying with No to change the government form into a parliamentary Cabinet system, the aide replied, "My boss appears to believe that the odds of this happening are not high."

Even if the Kim Yong-sam faction has a growing confidence in its ability to build a support basis which will push him into power, many DLP members oppose him as No [Tae-u] successor.

They demand a "free and fair" competition at a national convention for the nomination of the standard bearer, an opinion Kim cannot take lightly.

Dissidents Say 400,000 Expected To Rally 25 May

SK2405084291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP)—Battles between riot police and protesters are predicted across South Korea Saturday afternoon, when dissidents are to hold rallies in Seoul and 21 other cities.

A loose-knit group of 53 dissident bodies said Friday that it expected 400,000 people to turn out for the rallies and call for the overthrow of the government.

There have been almost daily protests since Kang Kyong-tae, a Myongji University freshman, was fatally beaten by riot police during a demonstration April 26.

Hundreds of thousands of protesters clashed with riot police in nationwide rallies on May 9, the first anniversary of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and May 18, the day of Kang's burial and the anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

Organizers told a news conference at Myongdong Cathedral that the rallies would expose the "brutal violence" of the government and the "fictitiousness" of the cabinet reshuffle.

Protesters would also call for the release of prisoners of conscience, they said.

The rally in Seoul will be in Taehak-ro Street in downtown Seoul, several kilometers from the City Hall. Afterward, there will be a peace march to City Hall, they said.

The amnesty for people convicted of "political situation-related crimes" was a fraud because the government was releasing people who had less than two months left to serve, they said.

They also demanded the abolition of the National Security Law, recently revised unilaterally by the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, release of "all 1,300" prisoners of conscience and the removal of dissidents from the police wanted list.

The organizers held a debate at the cathedral Thursday evening and decided to stage nationwide drives aimed at forcing the government to seek criminal punishments for high-ranking officials allegedly responsible for Kang's death and dissolve the Agency for National Security Planning and the Defense Security Command.

Some 500 people, including leaders of the 55 dissident bodies, students and citizens, attended the debate and agreed to fight the government, they said.

Ambassador Attends Funeral for Rajiv Gandhi

SK2405084791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] New Dehli, May 24 (YONHAP)—Ambassador Kim Tae-chi represented South Korea at the state funeral Friday for former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Kim conveyed President No Tae-u's condolences earlier to the Indian Government. North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk expressed his regret through Pyongyang's Embassy in New Dehli.

North 'Stubbornness' Blamed for Talks Failure

SK2405014991 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 91 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Intransigence"]

[Text] The third round of talks between Japan and North Korea held in Beijing this week made little headway. Ending the negotiations on normalizing relations in disarray without scheduling further talks bodes ill for smooth progress of the bilateral encounter.

The failure of the Beijing talks can be blamed on the stubbornness of Pyongyang with regard to international affairs at large as well as to their relations with Japan. The ruling hierarchy of North Korea seems to have lost touch with the changing current of the times.

Three main points at issue stand in the way of the Japan-North Korean negotiations. These are, compensation for Japan's wartime occupation of the Korean peninsula, North Korea's objection to a safeguard accord allowing international inspection of nuclear facilities in North Korea, and the fate of a Japanese woman reportedly abducted to Pyongyang to teach spies.

Differences on these issues have been complicated by the hostile reaction of North Korea to Japan's position of supporting separate U.N. membership for Seoul. Sole membership is necessitated by the insistence of North Korea on seeking an impracticable joint membership for the two parts of Korea.

It was the height of absurdity for chief North Korean delegate to the Beijing talks, Vice Foreign Minister Chon Il-chol, to declare that North Koreans have lived for fully 45 years without ties with Japan and could continue to live in their own way.

Such a cross-grained attitude is unbecoming to a decent government and incompatible with the avowed policy of North Korea to broaden peaceful relations with other nations of the world. This eloquently attests to the isolationist and self-righteous bent of Pyongyang.

Japan's demand for North Korea's acceptance of international inspection of its nuclear plants represents the consensus of the world community and it is Pyongyang's obligation to the International Atomic Energy Agency which is committed to nuclear non-proliferation. Naturally enough, Japan and other neighbors of North Korea are deeply and justifiably worried about the nuclear potential of militant North Korea.

Pyongyang cannot afford to balk at opening its door to the outside world, including Japan and the United States, if it wishes to survive. The international opening should come alone with active dialogue and cooperation with Seoul. It is time that North Korea learned to swim with the tide as its recalcitrance will no longer be tolerated.

Japanese Document on Number of Forced Laborers

SK2405060891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 (YONHAP)—A top secret document uncovered in Japanese archives reveals that almost 140,000 Koreans were forced to work in Japanese mines and factories in the first year of World War II.

The only Japanese Government record on the use of Korean slave labor during the war to be found, Hong Sang-chin of Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture, discovered Thursday it on microfiche at the Health and Welfare Ministry.

It says 138,983 Koreans were mobilized to work at 522 sites in Japan as of February 1943—23,046 in mines in northern main island of Hokkaido and 22,129 in mines in Fukuoka Prefecture. The document was written in 1943 by the Health Bureau.

The Korean peninsula was imperial Japan's colony from 1910 to 1945, when it was liberated at the end of World War II.

Hong, a member of a group devoted to investigating the forced mobilization of Koreans, found the paper on microfiche returned to the Ministry by the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces.

The Japanese Government is reluctant to address the forced mobilization of Koreans during the war. The number of Koreans taken to Japan during 1940-45 has been estimated at between 700,000 and 1.5 million, but recent research by the Japanese Government found that only 70,000 Koreans were taken to Japan.

In addition to the details on forced labor, the document includes internal directives on the "utilization of Korean laborers" sent to local administrators and police chiefs.

The directives instruct the local leaders to bring in family members of Korean laborers to prevent them from leaving Japan.

Heads of the Labor Bureau and Health Bureau at the Health and Welfare Ministry and Police Bureau at the Interior Ministry signed the directives.

The Japanese Government's claim that the Korean workers came to Japan voluntarily, answering job advertisements, now loses credibility, Hong said.

North, South Women Invited to Seminar in Japan

SK2305060191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0452 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP)—Speakers from South and North Korea have been invited to address a seminar in Japan on the role of women and their contribution to regional peace, the South Korean group Korea Women's United (KWU) said Thursday.

The symposium will be held in Tokyo and Osaka between May 31 and June 2. The Japanese National Council of Churches (JNCC), co-host with three other organizations, invited three speakers from each side.

Yi U-chong, a senior member of the main opposition New Democratic Party, Yi Hyo-chae, KWU chairman, and Yun Chong-ok, retired professor of English literature at Ewha Womans University, will attend the seminar from South Korea. All have been granted government permission to contact North Koreans.

North Korea says it will send Yo Yon-ku, vice chairman of the committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Chong Myong-sun, a committee secretariat officer, and Yi Yon-hwa, a cultural adviser to local organizations.

The symposium will cover Japan's 35-year colonial reign over Korea until the end of World War II, Korea's subsequent division and Women's role for a peaceful future, a KWU spokeswoman said.

South and North Koreans will speak in both Tokyo and Osaka on these issues, she said.

North To Participate in Japanese Baseball Games

SK2205015991 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 91 p 11

[Text] North Korea, which is believed to have little interest in baseball, will participate in an international goodwill baseball game for the first time in its sports history.

The Communist North Korea filed its entry in the first five-nation goodwill baseball games at Niigata, Japan, which will begin on June 7, South Korean News Agency Yonhap yesterday reported quoting Japan's Asahi Shimbun.

The North, which was affiliated with the International Baseball Association in August, last year, will send its 18 players to the meet on May 25, Yonhap reported from Tokyo.

The five countries are South Korea, Japan, the Soviet Union, China and North Korea.

Chong Won-tuk, vice president of the North Korean Baseball Association, was quoted as saying in the Japanese newspaper: "North Korea began to be interested in baseball at the encouragement of Cuba in 1987."

Minister Denies Proposed Japanese Film Showing

SK2005095291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Culture Ministry dismissed as "groundless" Monday a report in a Japanese daily that a Japanese movie was to be shown in Korean cinemas.

Monday editions of the TOKYO SHIMBUN reported that a Japanese film was ok'd for showing in Korea for the first time since the end of World War II, a ministry spokesman said.

"This is quite different from the fact, however, because it is the ministry's policy not to allow commercial Japanese films to be shown in the country," the spokesman said.

The paper said the movie, directed by Kenji Maeda, was a 127-minute documentary about folk festivals of Korea, China and Japan. The name of the film is known only in Chinese ideographs.

In a meeting with Korean Culture Minister Yi O-ryong on April 30, Maeda requested permission to release the movie on the ground that it was a non-commercial, cultural film, the spokesman said.

Yi responded that non-commercial Japanese cultural films can be shown to restricted audiences of scholars and film workers and that the ministry could discuss such a showing after a preview.

"Thus far, no follow-up measures such as sending a videotaped copy have been made by the Japanese director since the meeting," he said.

A telex refuting the report and demanding an explanation for the misleading information was sent to the Japanese director, he said.

It is guessed that there was a misunderstanding between the reporter and the director, he added.

The South Korean Government bans the showing of Japanese films in view of the public sentiment on the past Japanese colonial rule of the Korean peninsula.

Yi Pong-ku Named Consul General to Frankfurt

SK2405035191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP)—Yi Pong-ku, deputy director general for treaties at the Foreign Ministry, was named consul general to Frankfurt, Germany, on Friday.

Yi, 53, graduated from law school of Kyongbuk National University and served as consul in Hong Kong and counselor at the embassy in Portugal.

Yi's predecessor, Kang Song-ku, is to return to the Foreign Ministry.

Koreans in Argentina To Visit Relatives in North

SK2405035091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 23 (YONHAP)—A group of 45 Korean immigrants, including 17 couples, will fly to Pyongyang next week for a reunion with relatives and friends.

The visitors, most of them elderly, are scheduled to meet relatives and visit tourist sites in North Korea such as Mt. Kumkang and Mt. Myohyang during the June 4-22 trip, arranged by the Canada-based Organization for Promoting Reunion of Separated Overseas Korean Residents.

It is the first reunion organized in Argentina.

It is also the first time that North Korea has allowed a visit by overseas Koreans that was not timed with a major state event such as the Unification Music Festival, Kim Il-song's birthday or the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

With the visit as momentum, it is expected Korean immigrants in Latin America will rush to Pyongyang to meet their relatives.

The group is due in Pyongyang on June 4 after traveling via New York, Tokyo and Beijing. They depart Buenos Aires on May 28 and are due back on June 28.

* U.S. Research Team To Visit North in May

912C0201A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Mar 91 p 5

[Article by Pak Chun-yong, special correspondent in New York: "Why Is a U.S. Research Team, Including a Military Official, Planning To Visit North Korea?"]

[Text] The visit to North Korea by American figures influential in policy- making for the Korean peninsula, although in the form of a research team sponsored by private organizations, is interpreted as an exploration of change in American foreign policy toward North Korea. In May, the Asia Society is going to send a research team, headed by professor emeritus Robert Scalapino of the University of California at Berkeley, to Pyongyang and the three neighboring nations; Japan, the Soviet Union, and China for a project entitled, "Relationship Between the Korean Peninsula and Its Powerful Neighboring Nations in North East Asia in the 1990's."

The research team draws attention because of its membership, which includes a high-ranking military official, as well as people from academia, financial circles, and private research organizations.

Although the level of the military official is not yet known, the Asia Society indicated that the person could be a reservist. The society also emphasizes that this research is sponsored solely by private organizations, independent from the government.

Judging from the scale and the membership characteristics of the research team, however, it is a general speculation that such a team could not be possible without government-level help from the United States and North Korea.

In particular, it is necessary to remember that the United States has traditionally been utilizing private research organizations broadly in formulating its foreign policy since World War II.

Although the outcome of research by private organizations does not directly determine the U.S. foreign policy, it is commonly known that it has a substantial influence in foreign policy-making.

The basic position that the U.S. Government has been maintaining toward North Korea has been such that the two nations have no diplomatic ties. During the past several years, however, the U.S. Government has been encouraging unofficial diplomatic contact or private groups' ties with the North.

Examples of such are the ongoing unofficial contacts in Beijing between diplomats of the two nations since 1987, and the mutual exchanges of scholars.

Since scholars have been allowed to visit, a substantial number of American scholars, including Professor Gaston Sigur of George Washington University, former assistant U.S. secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, have visited North Korea. Since 1989, various U.S. research organizations have invited North Korean scholars, including a member of North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for seminars.

A typical example is last year's workshop on arms reduction in Korea, jointly sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation and the research center for the study of international strategic issues of Stanford University, with participants from South and North Korea, and the United States.

The main theme of such workshops or seminars was the alleviation of tension and arms reduction in the Korean peninsula, which is a subject of great interest for the U.S. Government. Most of the participants were experts in the subject areas.

It is, therefore, not too farfetched to consider that the mutual contacts through these meetings are sort of government-level dialogues, where each nation is trying to figure out the other nation's position.

The planned visit by the research team that includes a high-ranking military official indicates a further development in the relationship between the United States and North Korea. Consequently, it can be anticipated that a substantial change could occur depending upon the outcome of the visit.

Since the start of the recent Japanese negotiations with North Korea to open a formal diplomatic relationship, there has been a growing opinion in the United States that the relationship between the United States and North Korea should be improved.

After the negotiations between Japan and North Korea started, the NEW YORK TIMES urged the U.S. Government to make an effort to normalize diplomatic relations with North Korea to clean up the only remaining remnants of the Cold War. Some U.S. military affairs experts also suggest that in order to alleviate military tension in South Korea it is necessary that the United States negotiate North Korea's insistence on nuclear arms removal from South Korea.

Although there is no clear indication that the U.S. Government is adopting such growing opinions, the recent U.S. approaches to North Korea give us the impression that some changes are in progress.

Therefore, the fact that the U.S. Government allows the participation of a military official in a private research team visiting North Korea should be analyzed in the same context.

On the other hand, it is unusual for North Korea to accept such a large-scale U.S. research team—a team that even includes a military official. It can be interpreted as an indirect indication that North Korea feels the necessity of improving its relationship with the United States.

Recently, North Korea has tried to improve its relationships with foreign countries to overcome its domestic economic crisis as well as its isolation due to the changes in Eastern Europe and the opening of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union. Such efforts are reflected in the negotiations with Japan for opening diplomatic relations and in the attempt to improve the relationship with Taipei.

It is logical that the North Korean attitude toward the United States should also be analyzed in the same context as the continuation of its efforts to overcome the economic crisis and isolation.

It is important for South Korea to realize that the opinions of many U.S. military affairs experts do not necessarily coincide with those of the [South] Korean Government concerning the methods of alleviating the tension in the Korean peninsula, including arms reduction.

At the Stanford University workshop on arms reduction in the Korean peninsula, some of the U.S. participants argued that the European model of reunification based on establishing mutual trust is not proper for the Korean situation. They emphasized the necessity of developing a unique arms reduction model for Korea. Other participants are saying that time has come to study the North Korean proposals.

* North Designates 1995 as Reunification Year

912C0180A Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 733, 1 Mar 91 pp 1H-6H

[Excerpts] North Korea is stimulating the whole military to increase its combat power and to reinforce combat readiness, by designating 1995 as the "year of reunification."

The North is also trying to create tension among its people by actively carrying out "indoctrination works in preparation for the reunification."

Such movements as increasing the combat power and reinforcing combat readiness can be interpreted as an effort to manage a somewhat relaxed internal atmosphere resulting from the North's serious economic crisis and the reform movement in the Soviet Union and other East Bloc nations. It is a general understanding, however, that these movements stem from the fact that North Korea did not change its policy of reunification by communizing the South by force.

The movement to increase its combat power and readiness is manifested in three forms. They consist of a substantial reinforcement of military training, the development of crack units, and the purchase of the most advanced weapons.

Kim Chong-il Ordered Doubling Combat Training

Increased military training was started on Kim Chong-il's order "On the program of military strategy, combat and political training for the 1990's," dated in November 1989.

The major point of this program was "to do our best in order to get used to the worst possible conditions of weather, roads, and environment, during combat training."

Following this program, the General Politcal Bureau of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces sent out instructions to the whole military in January 1990 that "the more the [Korean Workers] Party cries out peaceful slogans, the more the people's armed services reinforce the preparation for war." On 18 May 1990, Kim Chong-il ordered each branch of the military to "set up training tasks and to accomplish them."

Accordingly, the "33 Cho," the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces combat readiness review board, has increased the length of the various military training periods by twice as much as previous ones, and reinforced the "specialized training" periods, while reducing the basic training periods.

The length of the period for training in topography, "fighting with bayonets", weapon cleaning, and aiming was reduced and the training hours for tanks, sharpshooting, and real combat simulation have been increased.

Colonel Boris Ivanov, who visited Pyongyang in May 1990, as one of the delegate members from the General Political Bureau of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces, confirmed that the North Korean military has been engaged in sophisticated real combat training, by saying that "the North Korean military posesses a one-a-match-for-100 fighting capability as a result of sophiscated combat training, perseverance, and operational mobility."

"Reunification Comes From the Muzzle" Is Emphasized

North Korea has been indoctrinating its military with the concept of reunification by force, by reinforcing psychological education for the whole military since January 1990.

As part of this effort, North Korea forces its military to sing a newly composed military song named after a propaganda slogan, "We will open the door of reunification with our guns," during the psychological education period and meals and recess hours as well.

Part of the song goes like this: "Passing by the mountains and fields in the morning glow, we are marching toward the training field with light steps. Without having gun shots in the country, we are living, waiting for a decisive battle. Dear military comrades, align your minds and steps, while singing songs out loud. With our guns, we shall open the door of reunification."

North Korea also pressures its military leaders to repeatedly iterate such phrases and slogans as,"We have to accomplish reunification by 1995," "Reunfication can be achieved only through combat," and "Unless reunification is achieved by 1995, we will march toward the South to liberate South Korea in 1995 even without being ordered to do so."

Consequently, it is known that a rumor has been spreading convincingly among North Korean soldiers that those who started their military service in 1983 and after are considered to be "reunification forces" for achieving the great task of reunification and will have to serve until 1995 without regular discharges.

The formation of crack military units is being accomplished by reorganization of the military.

A report on the balance of the world's military power between 1990 and 1991, published in early February 1991 by the British International Institute for Strategic Studies, also supports the formation of crack units by indicating that North Korea has been promoting the formation of its crack forces by reorganizing its military.

The most noticeable change in the reorganization of the North Korean military is an increase in the number of mobile infantry brigades to reinforce its mobility, and an increase in the number of mechanized army corps by one.

The number of mobile infantry brigades increased to 30 from 20, and the number of mechanized army corps increased to 5 from 4.

The Number of Tanks, Including T-72, Has Been Increased by 300

It is also known that the number of combat tanks has been increased by 300 in support of the mechanized army corps and mobile infantry brigades.

It is known that most of the 300 tanks are new Soviet-made models, T-72 and T-62.

With the addition of the 300 tanks, North Korea now possesses about 4,000 tanks.

In addition to this, North Korea has substantially reinforced its air force power by purchasing six of the newest MiG-29's since last year.

North Korea now has 30 MiG-29's, including the six that were recently purchased.

As a result of the rapid reinforcement of its air force power since the early 1970's, North Korea currently possesses about 1,600 airplanes, including fighters, bombers, tactical bombers, support planes, and helicopters. About 40 percent of its fighters and bombers are dispatched in the front line so that they are prepared to be called immediately to cover all of South Korea. [passage omitted]

North Korea posesses about 800 missiles, including the Scud-B, a hero in the Persian Gulf War, and some surface-to-air missiles, SA-3, 5, and 7.

The North Korean Scud-B missiles have been developed inhouse, based on the Soviet missile that it purchased. North Korea has been producing approximately 50 Scud-B missiles annually since 1987, in the Pyongyang suburbs.

The length of this missle is 11.6 meters, and the diameter is 85 centimeters. Since the effective range of the missile is about 300 kilometers, it can cover as far south as the city of Kunsan in North Cholla Province, and the city of Yongtock in North Kyongsang Province.

North Korea currently has positioned 12 Scud-B missles along the demilitarized zone. North Korea is also known to position improved versions of the Scud-B missiles.

1.8 Million Ton Chemical Weapons Placed in Underground Tunnels

Having many different kinds of chemical weapons, North Korea is known to rank third among chemical weapons nations, following the United States and the Soviet Union.

Major North Korean chemical weapons include chlorine cyanide (for blood stream), phosgene (for suffocation), adamsite (for vomitting), mustard gas (for blistering), and tabun (nerve killing gas). About 14 tons of chemical weapons are produced annually in eight geographic locations such as Aochi, Chongchin, Hamhung, and Shinuichu. North Korea established chemical platoons up to a regiment in order to use the chemical weapons. One American military authority disclosed in early 1989 that, "North Korea has dispatched 1.8 million tons of chemical weapons in 170 underground tunnels in the front line."

In the meantime, North Korea is accelerating the creation of a war atmosphere among its people.

The creation of a war atmosphere is being reinforced by associating the Persian Gulf war to team spirit, the joint South Korean and U.S. military exercise, that North Korea is propagandizing as an "exercise for invading North Korea." The efforts to create a war atmosphere are reflected in the form of large-scale mass gatherings, anti-air-raid drills, group watching of war movies, and propagating war songs.

The mass gatherings are spreading in all of the factories and enterprises, starting from the one in Hwanghe Namdo Province in early February. It is emphasized in these mass gatherings that "because of the team sprit military training, the Korean peninsula is in a dangerous situation of war."

The North Korean People Are Flooded With an Atmosphere of Imminent Danger of War

Anti-air-raid drills have been held several times in Pyongyang and other places since 27 January. When the ground war in the Persian Gulf started on Sunday 24 February, an intense drill was held for a longer time. [passage omitted]

A representative war movie for group watching is known to be "Red Autumn Leave."

This is a spy movie based on the Korean war and is being produced as a series, beginning last year.

This year, the fourth part, "I can fight alone," and the fifth part, "Counterattack," were produced and put on the air in various collective farms and enterprises.

Among the war songs, "On the Road to a of Decisive Battle," and "Sharpening the Bayonet" are spreading through a network of people. Because of these efforts to create a war atmosphere, "Something will happen before 1995," is openly talked about among the people.

It is also known that the war atmosphere is in a state to the effect that the North Korean people, who acknowledge that war may be better than life in extreme poverty, say that "since we have been suffering from many hardships by even cutting rice consumption, in order to liberate the South Korean people, who are suffering from the U.S. imperialists' oppression and hunger, we would like to see a war break out to liberate South Korea and live happily thereafter."

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Resources Minister Attends Rajiv Ghandi Funeral

BK2405102491 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0954 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 24 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Human Resources Minister Lim Ah Lek represented the government and people of Malaysia at the funeral of former Indian Prime Minister the late Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi Friday.

Earlier accompanied by Malaysian High Commissioner to India Mohamed Amir Jaafar, Lim paid his last respects to the slain Indian leader at Teen Murti Bhavan—Gandhi's residence.

A Foreign Ministry's statement said Lim conveyed condolences to Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and Indian Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar on behalf of Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and the Malaysian government.

Lim said Malaysia hoped that peace and normalcy would soon return to India.

Chandra Shekhar requested Lim to convey his best wishes to Dr. Mahathir.

Mahathir Criticizes Negative Human Rights Report

BK2405141891 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said today powerful nations were curbing international freedom by interfering in the affairs of smaller nations. He said the bigger countries have the tendency to overpower the smaller ones. He was commenting on the report released by the United Nations Development Program, UNDP, yesterday that categorized Malaysia as having a low human freedom despite having levels of human development compared with other nations.

The UNDP Human Development Report 1991 ranked Malaysia at 55th among 88 countries in the Human Freedom Index introduced for the first time. Speaking to newsmen in Miri, Sarawak, the prime minister said the report was not fair as it only touched on citizens' freedom but not freedom between countries which had been jeopardized now. He cited an example of Malaysia's proposal to form the East Asia Economic Grouping, EAEG. Certain powerful countries objected to this idea.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said it seems that what small nations wanted to do must be referred to the powerful nations. He said there was definitely human freedom in Malaysia but not that to riot in the streets and burn houses. He also questioned the freedom practise by the international press which had blacked out anything he said that was factual and yet they could write nasty things about Malaysia to which Malaysia could not reply.

MCA Not To Publicize Cultural Center Debates

BK2305145291 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] The MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] has agreed to abide by Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's advice that its proposal to set up a Chinese cultural center should not be discussed in the media to avoid misunderstanding. Party Secretary-General Dr. Ting Chew Peh said that MCA President Datuk Sri Dr. Ling Liong Sik had agreed to the call by Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir.

Dr. Ting said that the party would abide by the directive decided by the cabinet that the controversial issue would only be discussed at cabinet level. At yesterday's cabinet meeting in Kuching, the prime minister reiterated that he wanted the issue to be resovled according to the Barisan Nasional style. Dr. Ting was speaking to reporters after visiting the fire services department headquarters in the Sarawak state capital.

Dr. Ting, who is Housing and Local Government Minister, said the cabinet decision on the matter also covered deputy ministers.

Singapore

Quayle Addresses Economic Cooperation Conference

BK2305095291 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 23 May 91 p 3

[Report by Sumiko Tan]

[Text] American Vice-President Dan Quayle yesterday said that the U.S. was committed to being a world leader, and to promoting free trade.

Noting that there were those who believed an American global presence was no longer necessary with the collapse of communism and the start of the post-Cold War era, he said:

"America is more committed now than ever to assuming world responsibilities and world leadership," he said at the close of the three-day eighth general meeting of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC).

He made clear that the US would provide security, promote economic development and investment opportunities, deter nuclear proliferation and advance human rights.

And, regardless of the outcome of negotiations over U.S. bases in the Philippines, the U.S. will remain a Pacific power.

He also warned about the dangers to the world economy should world trade talks fail.

The failure of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), he pointed out, would mean slow economic growth, poor nations condemned to poverty, stagnant trade and protectionist trade blocs.

A successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round under GATT was the top trade priority of the U.S. he said.

"After five years of work, the world's trading countries must not fail in our efforts to achieve a far-reaching agreement," he told the 350 conference delegates at the Shangri-La Hotel.

Countries must put "everything" on the table for there to be fruitful negotiations, he said. "That means the Japanese must put on the table sensitive commodities like rice. It means Europe must put on the table... wheat, sugar and dairy products, and the United States must put... sugar, peanuts, dairy and cotton."

In his wide-ranging 25-minute speech, Mr. Quayle also allayed fears that the setting up of a Free Trade Agreement linking the U.S. Canada and Mexico would create a trading bloc. Rather, he maintained that it would do away with trade barriers.

Touching on the relationship between the U.S. and Japan, which he had visited before coming here, he said that Japan could play a considerable role in economic and political leadership, given her strong economy and position as an economic superpower.

Turning to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC), he stressed that the US was pleased with the progress of the 12-member grouping which includes East Asian countries, the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

He described APEC as being consistent with GATT, committed to the open market and to the lowering of trade barriers. The U.S. he added, viewed it as a "viable institution".

Asked at a press conference later to explain his views on the proposed East-Asian Economic Grouping (EAEG), which he had described last week as "counter-productive" if it did not include U.S. participation, he declined to be drawn into the subject.

Instead he repeated his support for APEC, and said that the U.S. would remain economically engaged in the Pacific.

To a question on U.S. plans to pull out some of its troops from Asia, he explained that this was due mainly to a 25 per cent cut in the U.S. defence budget, and should not be interpreted as the U.S. neglecting its responsibilities in the Pacific.

This move will also give other countries in the Pacific a chance to participate in new security arrangements, he said.

Singapore, he added, was already doing this when it signed a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. last year for the U.S. to use military facilities here.

Mr. Quayle later called on President Wee Kim Wee at the Istana before flying off to Jakarta.

PECC, a non-governmental think-tank representing government, business and academia from 19 Asia-Pacific countries, concluded its three-day meeting yesterday.

Cambodia

Leaders Send Condolences on Gandhi's Death

*BK2405073991 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0444 GMT 24 May 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 24—Cambodian leaders have sent messages of condolences to the Indian National Congress Party 'I', the Indian president and the bereaved family over the death of Rajiv Gandhi in the late evening of Tuesday.

The message, signed by general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Heng Samrin, says:

"I have been greatly shocked at the news of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's tragic demise.

"The whole Cambodian people would never forget the lofty sentiment of ex-Prime Minister of India Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who had extended justice to their struggle and provided spiritual and material assistance to the reconstruction of the State of Cambodia after their country had been seriously destroyed by the genocidal regime.

"Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had come to symbolize the heroic spirit that brought peace and justice not only to the people of India but that of Cambodia too.

"The demise of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is not only a great loss to the government and the people but also a deepest sorrow for the peoples of the nonaligned movement and the peace- and justice-loving people of the world."

Another message, jointly signed by Heng Samrin as president of the State Council, and Hun Sen, prime minister, and addressed to Indian President R. Venkataraman, says:

"It is with profound grief that we have learnt of the tragic demise of ex-Prime Minister of India Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. We present to your excellency, the Indian people and the bereaved family, our deepest condolences.

"The demise of ex-Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is a tremendous loss for the Indian and the Cambodian peoples, the Nonaligned Movement and democratic forces.

"The state and the government, the whole Cambodian people were shocked by this loss of an eminent statesman who tirelessly devoted his whole life to the cause of peace and prosperity."

Prime Minister Hun Sen in separate message to Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, widow of the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, says:

"I am extremely shocked to learn that the ex-prime minister of India Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated.

"I would like to extend, on behalf of the government, the Cambodian people and my own behalf, my deepest sorrow to you and to the bereaved family, and share the profound grief with the great Indian people.

"The ex-prime minister was an eminent statesman who had given his happiness for the Indian people's well-being and devoted his whole life for the cause of peace and development.

"The whole Cambodian people would never forget the lofty sentiment of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who had extended justice to their struggle and provided spiritual and material assistance to the reconstruction of the State of Cambodia after their country had been seriously destroyed by the genocidal regime."

Day of Mourning Declared 24 May

BK2305131791 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 23 May 91

["Communique" of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the State of Cambodia's National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense declaring 24 May a day of mourning for India's Rajiv Gandhi]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], the State of Cambodia's National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] would like to inform the public with great sadness that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, former prime minister of the Republic of India, passed away at 2220 on the night of 21 May in Tamil Nadu State of the Republic of India while involved in an election campaign. He was a person who has been loyal to the Indian nation and people, and a lover of peace. He sacrificed his personal life for the cause of national progress and unity and for the happiness of the Indian people. The death of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is a great loss to the Indian people as well as peace-loving people across the world, including the Cambodian people. In his life he made great contributions to Cambodia's national cause.

To express our regret over this loss and our gratitude to former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the KPRP Central Committee, National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers, and KUFNCD National Council have decided:

1. To organize a mourning ceremony for one day throughout the country on 24 May. All state institutions and public buildings must fly their flags at half mast on 24 May. All public entertainment, including movies, video shows, artistic performances, sports, and so forth will be suspended for one whole day on 24 May.

2. To send delegations representing the party, state, front, central ministries, mass organizations, and Phnom Penh City to pay homage to the soul of Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the Indian Embassy in Phnom Penh. In Siem Reap Province where the Indian experts are staying, mourning ceremonies must be held by the provincial party, people, and front committees by inviting the Indian experts there to attend.

3. To organize Buddhist religious rites under the sponsorship of the KUFNCD National Council.

4. The mass media must arrange programs appropriate to this occasion.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 23 May 1991

British Envoys Meet With Phnom Penh Officials

BK2405125991 Hong Kong AFP in English 1038 GMT 24 May 91

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, May 24 (AFP)—Two British diplomats left here Friday after talks with senior officials on a peace plan for Cambodia.

Bangkok-based First Secretary Andrew George and Paul Reddicliffe of the Foreign Office Research and Analysis Department had arrived May 17 to expand political contacts with the Phnom Penh government, which London does not recognise.

Official political contacts began last when Deputy Minister Without Portfolio Uch Kim-an met David Colvin, head of the Foreign Office's Southeast Asian Department, in Paris.

Mr. George said that during his visit, he and Mr. Reddicliffe met Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, Deputy Foreign Minister Phy Thach, Deputy Premier Kong Sam Ol and Mr. Uch Kim-an.

He gave no details of the talks, but he had said early that he and his colleague would urge Phnom Penh to accept a UN peace plan for Cambodia. [passage omitted]

Britain is reportedly ready to see changes in how the [UN peace] plan is implemented, but not in its fundamental concepts.

The peace draft is aimed at ending the long civil war between Phnom Penh and the three resistance parties spearheaded by the Khmer Rouge.

The diplomats also visited projects in nearby provinces funded by the British Government.

London channels humanitarian assistance into Cambodia through UN agencies and British charities such as Oxfam [Oxford Committee for Famine Relief], Christian Outreach and Voluntary Service Overseas.

The aid was worth 2.36 million pounds (4.13 million dollars) between 1988 and March this year, according to official British figures.

Britain began to amend its policy on humanitarian aid to Phnom Penh-held areas after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal of September 1989 and amid public fears of return to power by the Khmer Rouge, which Hanoi ousted in 1979.

Mr. George was making his third visit here since December 1989.

'Brilliant' Politicomilitary Meeting Praised

BK2305082391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 May 91

[PRACHEACHON editorial, "Develop the New Factors of the Dry-Season Campaign and Continue To Successfully Implement the Rainy-Season Tasks"; date not given]

[Text] The meeting to sum up the politicomilitary work in the 1991 dry season and set targets for the rainy season which was opened on 13 May concluded with a brilliant success and a most profound sense of pride on 16 May. This politicomilitary meeting was a very significant opportunity to clearly show the high sense of responsibility for the future destiny of the motherland and people.

Worthy of being the direct implementers of the responsible task of defending the motherland and safeguarding the lives of the people, all meeting participants spared nothing, including their physical and moral strength, intelligence, and know-how, to offer their views and new experiences in past organizational undertakings and to contribute to examining and assessing with objectivity and realism the situation of enemy activities as well as the situation of our own Armed Forces, thus providing an excellent light for setting further targets to be implemented.

The meeting participants were unanimous in noting that during the past 1990-91 dry season, although the enemies made all-out efforts to concentrate on their concerted use of support weapons assisted by tanks in launching simultaneous multiple-pronged attacks against us, they were not able to seize any military victory from us because, on the one side, they suffered the powerful counterattacks of our Armed Forces and people and, on the other, they experienced many setbacks caused, for example, by subjective appraisals of the situation, belief in reports by subordinates without thorough checking, shortage in manpower, and disputes over personal interests, which have sapped the morale of foot soldiers, many of whom were driven to spurn the orders of their superiors and to surrender to us one after another.

On our side, through this immense test and trial, many units have emerged which were masterful in counterattacking the enemies, outstanding in destroying many enemy personnel, and very active in discovering enemy arms caches and seizing several metric tons of enemy arms and ammunition.

The meeting participants agreed with the conclusion that although it seems that a solution is drawing near, all stripes of enemy have not given up their brutal and savage nature and their aggressive and violent trait, both of which serve their strategic maneuvers. They continue to try to replace the negotiating table with the battlefield and to commit truce violations in order to sabotage the forthcoming negotiating forum. For this reason, now as in the future, it is imperative for us to keep our defense ability constantly high and strong. What is important is that we must pay attention to enhancing our vigilance and readiness to hit back at all sabotage maneuvers and activities of the enemies. We have the goodwill, but we refuse to let others take advantage of our goodwill to harm our people. At the same time, we must strive to develop good experiences and new factors which helped to create our position of superiority on the battlefield during the past dry season; we must strive to fulfill well all remaining points in the force building work, the politicoideological work, the logistics work, the training work, and the technical work; and we must further intensify the spirit of solidarity and unity both in views and activities.

The building of the Armed Forces ensures not only the elimination of the genocidal alliance, but also the cause of defending the motherland, safeguarding the country's sovereignty, and protecting the people's happiness forever.

The brilliant success of this politicomilitary meeting constitutes a wonderful asset further increasing the great vitality of our entire national society which is independently assuming full responsibility for the task of defending the national independence and sovereignty and protecting the lives and right to self-determination of the Cambodian people at this new historic juncture of our motherland. The Cambodian people throughout the country warmly rejoice at the excellent outcome of the meeting and express firm confidence that the spirit of the meeting will be translated into most enterprising and brilliantly successful deeds.

Chea Sim Visits School in Kanhchriech District

BK2305124791 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0438 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 23—A junior-high school in Kouk Tung Commune, Kanhchriech District, Prey Veng Province (90 km east of Phnom Penh), was recently inaugurated by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Chairman Chea Sim highly appreciated the all-out efforts of the population of Kanhchriech District in the defence and construction of their locality.

On the Cambodian situation, he expressed the State of Cambodia's good will stance in a political solution to the Cambodian conflict and condemned the other Khmer side's manoeuvre to spoil the negotiations.

As far as the cease-fire is concerned, the Cambodian leader said: "Since the truce proposed by the co-chairs of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) and the UN secretary general came into force on May 1, only the Phnom Penh Government has unilaterally complied with the cease-fire call, while the three Khmer coalition factions have taken this opportunity to attack us in violation of the truce."

Chairman Chea Sim appealed to the entire countrymen to uphold the banner of national solidarity and unity in fulfilling the revolutionary tasks and in preventing any possible return of the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

The Cambodian leader also distributed gifts to war invalids and families of soldiers credited with great merits for the cause of national revival.

Khmer Rouge 5 Jun Deadline Called Dark Scheme

BK2305054591 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 May 91

[PRACHEACHON commentary, date not given: "Pol Pot's Warmongering Nature and Lust for His Own People's Blood Remain Unchanged"]

[Text] Recently, various news reports from abroad revealed that in a statement made in Bangkok on 18 May the Polpotists said they would end the voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia on June 5th if the Phnom Penh Government refused to fully accept the 26 November 1990 draft accord worked out by the big-five and the cochairmen of the Paris conference.

This constitutes flagrant and irrefutable proof of the warmongering nature in the policy of genocide against their own people espoused by the Polpotists. Besides, it more clearly shows to the world that the Polpotists have no intention whatsoever of settling the war, that has been protracted in Cambodia for the past more than 12 years, through peaceful negotiations. Their ultimatum, made in an attempt to continue putting the blame on the State of Cambodia [SOC] faction, is a most unreasonable approach. The SOC Government has repeatedly declared that the remaining issues concerning the measures to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return to power, the political and military status quo during the transitional period, and the sovereignty of Cambodia are points to be further discussed in the coordinating committee and among the members of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in order to round out pertinent features as necessitated by a solution that would bring about lasting peace for the Cambodian people.

However, through their Bangkok statement, it becomes once again obvious that the Polpotists would refuse to discuss the remaining points of the big-five's document. Their position is to use force to impose a diktat on the SOC. Such a practice is most primitive and runs completely counter to the reality that the SOC is now virtually in complete control of Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

It was with such illusions that in the past they frequently threatened that they would carry on the struggle if they were discarded from the new government following general elections. At the same time, they also grossly declared that they would fight on, should Khieu Samphan—one of the criminals whose hands are stained with the blood of the Cambodian people—be excluded as a leader from any future Cambodian government.

All of this suffices to show that the statement in Bangkok by the Polpotists was not a coincidence. They have already chosen the road to follow in order to create an obstacle that would cause the forthcoming meeting of the SNC in Jakarta to fail to achieve a positive outcome proportionate to the efforts of the SOC, the cochairmen of the Paris conference, and the UN secretary general and to the aspirations of the Cambodian people and the international community whose desire is to see genuine peace restored in Cambodia. Moreover, this constitutes a countertrend that conflicts with the current trend.

We want the implementation of the voluntary cease-fire as called for by the cochairmen of the Paris conference and the UN secretary general to become an important step leading toward a political solution. We vehemently condemn the policy imbued with warmongering ambitions and lust for the blood of their own people that has been espoused by the Polpotists and those in the genocidal alliance. In the face of such a dark scheme, the Cambodian people are resolute to further heighten their vigilance and determination to fight on in order to defend the social gains of the nation and safeguard the new regime. We are determined never to let the genocidal Pol Pot gang return and seize power under whatever forms.

Phnom Penh Responds to Doubts on SRV Presence

BK2405082391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 May 91

[Station commentary: "When Will They Stop Doubting?"]

[Text] It has been nearly two years since the Vietnamese volunteer troops ended their presence in Cambodia. But, the genocidal alliance and those who support it have kept fabricating stories that Vietnam has maintained troops in Cambodia, Vietnam has sent fresh troops to Cambodia, and so forth.

It is known to all that the above fabrication is just an abject trick of killing two birds with one stone. Moreover, they have used this Vietnamese issue as a pretext for continuing their aid of arms, ammunition, and money to the other Cambodian groups, particularly the Pol Pot clique, thus encouraging these elements to continue opposing the Cambodian people's rebirth.

It is in this connection that not only have those countries which are suppliers of the Pol Pot clique and its allies ignored the State of Cambodia's appeal for them to cease their aid to the warring Cambodian factions and stop transiting arms into Cambodia, but they have also stubbornly continued to provide heavy weapons and financial aid to the genocidal alliance. Moreover, the fabrication of the question of Vietnamese troops' presence in Cambodia is the main pretext for some reactionary powers to continue the economic blockade against Vietnam, thus weakening this country, as a vengeance for whatever shame and losses they suffered in the past.

People still remember well that in September 1989, both the State of Cambodia [SOC] and the SRV had invited countries in the five continents, including enemy of the Cambodian people, to send their representatives to observe the withdrawal of the final batch of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. And during the past nearly two years, the SOC Government has kept asking them to come to inspect whatever is doubtful to them, including the question of the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. But, the forces hostile to the Cambodian people turned a deaf ear to this call and claimed that this inspection is included in the overall solution.

This is just an obsolete pretext. As a matter of fact, they have refused to conduct on-the-spot inspections because they are afraid of knowing the truth that will disprove their pretexts for use in kindling the civil war in Cambodia.

Concerning the problem of the Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia, they have no reason to link this matter to the issue of Vietnamese troops. This is because Cambodia is not the only country which has Vietnamese immigrants. Moreover, there are many other immigrants in Cambodia and some of these immigrants even outnumber the Vietnamese immigrants by many folds.

Nevertheless, the SOC still opens its door to welcome and is ready to create favorable conditions for any foreign observation teams which want to inspect facts in Cambodia, including the presence of the Vietnamese troops.

In the past, the SOC Government had welcomed and provided facilities to UN fact-finding teams on several occasions. Recently, a UN mission team had just ended its trip to monitor the implementation of the cease-fire in Cambodia.

Once again, through U.S. Senator John Kerry, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the SOC Council of Ministers, sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker calling on Washington to send a fact-finding mission or a team of neutral observers to determine if Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia. This is the real goodwill of the SOC. If those who still have doubts continue to turn a deaf ear to this, they must be held responsible for the slanders to defame a sovereign and independent state.

Vietnamese Party Congress Outcome Previewed

BK2405053891 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 May 91

[Unattributed commentary: "What Are the Goals of the Communist Party of Vietnam's Seventh Congress?"]

[Text] To the above question people can straight away answer that the goal of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]'s seventh congress planned for June is this.

The Vietnamese will unite to implement a strategy but will split to implement a tactic. What is the basis for saying this? Here is the answer.

1. Vietnam will not accept the 28 August 1990 framework document of the five permanent members for solving Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia comprehensively. This is in order to continue implementing the late Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese federation strategy.

2. Vietnam continues to control Laos in order to implement the Indochinese federation strategy.

3. Vietnam continues to carry out activities to build secret forces and assist some accomplices in neighboring countries in order to implement the medium Indochinese federation strategy.

4. Vietnam will not give up the big Indochinese federation strategy.

What is the tactic Vietnam is going to adopt? This tactic is to split Vietnamese forces into three groups: the extremists, the moderates, and the reformists or Do Muoi in Vietnamese. This is a tactic to dupe others into believing that Vietnam is split internally in order to beg for aid on the one hand and cheat people on the other.

The tactic being implemented is the following.

1. In Cambodia, Vietnam and its puppets recently proposed the cease-fire extension. This is a tactic and a trick to cheat. The strategy is to destroy the framework document of the UN Security Council's five permanent members.

2. In Laos, Vietnam is implementing a tactic pretending to allow Laos to decide everything independently, both in local and foreign affairs. In fact, these are decided by Lao of Vietnamese descent or genuine Vietnamese with Lao names. These people control all Lao affairs.

3. Vietnam continues to bring in increasing numbers of Vietnamese nationals, both secretly and openly, to live in some neighboring countries and secretly build and expand forces to be hidden over a long period of time waiting for the appropriate time to carry out activities.

Some of these tactics are for serving the strategy of a small, medium, and big Indochinese federation of the late Ho Chi Minh and the late Le Duan. Therefore, the major and basic goal of the CPV's forthcoming seventh congress in June is for the Vietnamese to unite and implement the strategy of aggression, expansion, and territorial annexation and split themselves to carry out maneuvers in accordance with circumstances to cover up and achieve their strategy.

People Reportedly Died of Poison, Not Cholera

BK2405061091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 May 91

["Report from Kompong Thom Province"]

[Text] Many people have died in Kompong Thom Province. Was this because of cholera or because of poisons used by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors?

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors recently ordered their puppets, traitors to the nation, and lackeys, to shout and deceive others that in Kompong Thom Province there was an outbreak of cholera causing the death of 77 people and that over 400 others are still seriously ill.

Reports from the people in Kompong Thom Province say that in truth, many people died in Kompong Thom Province because of the use of poisons by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators to kill our people. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the puppets, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys, are the ones who directly kill the people.

The trick is to poison pools, small reservoirs, and streams at the height of the dry season. When seriously short of water, the people, unaware of the poisoning, consume this water. Some of the people died instantly on the spot; others fainted. Some people had diarrhea or vomited while others were seriously ill.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and puppet ringleaders Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys, have not paid any attention to those who died or are being affected. This is a criminal trick of massacring the people through poisons and then using the excuse of cholera to cover it up so that people do not realize the dirty trick.

Indonesia

Thai Premier Anan Arrives in Jakarta 24 May

BK2405103891 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1000 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun arrived in Indonesia about two hours ago for a two-day visit. At Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in Jakarta, the Thai head of government was greeted by Ali Alatas, minister of foreign affairs; Wiyogo Atmodarminto, governor of the Jakarta Special Region; Gatot Suwardi, Indonesian ambassador to Thailand; and a number of other civil and military officials.

The Thai prime minister then proceeded from Halim Perdanakusuma Airport to Merdeka Palace where he was greeted by President Suharto and Vice President Sudharmono in a ceremony marked by the playing of the national anthems of the two countries and a 19-gun salute. President Suharto introduced his guest to high-ranking officials, leaders of high state bodies, and members of the diplomatic corps present during the welcoming ceremony before the latter paid a courtesy call on him at Merdeka Palace's Jepara Room.

After a brief rest at the State Guesthouse, the Thai prime minister paid a courtesy call on Vice President Sudharmono at a palace on Merdeka Selatan Street. Tonight, The Thai head of government will attend a dinner banquet to be hosted by President Suharto and Mrs. Tien Suharto at the State Palace. The two heads of government will hold talks tomorrow. Accompanying Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun during the visit are Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin and Finance Minister Suthi Singsane.

Quayle Ends Extended Visit, Proceeds to Manila

BK2405053491 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 24 May 91

[Excerpt] U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle this morning ended his visit to Indonesia and proceeded to Manila as part of his Asian tour. The U.S. vice president's visit to Indonesia, originally scheduled to last 13 hours only, was extended until this morning. During his stay in Indonesia, the U.S. vice president held talks with President Suharto, paid a courtesy call on Vice President Sudharmono, met with Defense and Security Minister L.B. Murdani, and State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie. [passage omitted]

Official Hopes Political Openness Continues

BK2305160191 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] J. Naro, vice chairman of the House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly, has regretted the violent death of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. However, he hopes that what happened in that country will not have a negative impact on the policy of openness in Indonesia. In a statement in Jakarta, J. Naro said the policy of openness in Indonesia should be continued and given ample room so long as it is within constitutional limits. According to J. Naro, through constitutional freedom and openness, acts of political violence which have often taken place in India will not occur at home because Indonesia has political and democratic roots distinct from India's.

Reportage on Issues Relating to Human Rights

Envoy Asserts Official Stand

BK2305123391 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1006 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] New York, May 23 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia was of the opinion that issues related to human rights could not be handled without genuine consideration for local economic, social, and cultural development under stable international norms.

Speaking at a meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) here Wednesday, Indonesian Permanent Representative to the United Nations Nana S. Sutresna said it was clear that violations of human rights and bad life condition could increase instability and pose unrest and social disturbance worldwide.

Therefore, efforts should constantly be stepped up to honor the human rights at all levels and at the same time to advance social and economic development as one way to guarantee those rights, he added.

According to Sutresna, energy and resources aimed at fighting starvation, diseases, and poverty besides respecting human rights must not be slackened.

He further said despite changes towards more peaceful international relations, the international community was still prone to conflicts and violence, however, the peoples of the world have shown their capabilities to reach their common goals.

Nana Sutresna stated that Indonesia always recognizes that the UN Center for Human Rights has [words indistinct] level, and centralized activities at the international level could improve national capabilities.

Indonesia, he said, has also got assistance for the first national workshop on human rights held in Jakarta last January.

Concerning Indonesia's commitment to human rights, Nana Sutresna pointed to the country's membership in the human rights commission which was in accordance with the Indonesian Constitution and the national philosophy of Pancasila.

Speakers at the ECOSOC meeting generally emphasized the importance of efforts to streamline the working system of the human rights commission and review the priority given to it.

Those speakers could see the improvement of the consensus spirit in the commission, which was regarded as an important progress.

Alatas Downplays Negative

BK2305114991 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0932 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 23 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Thursday that people should not worry too much about a report that Indonesia ranked 77th among the 88 countries put in the so-called index of human rights.

He told newsmen after dedicating the Caraka Bhuwana Cooperative which belongs to the Foreign Ministry, "we should not worry too much about the report, although it would be good to give it a thought so that we could explain our position concerning the human rights issue better."

By giving it a thought, baseless news reports on human rights violation in the country could also be straigthened out, Alatas said.

"After all, Indonesia has also become a full member of the UN Committee of Human Rights," he said, adding that it was untrue that Indonesia joined the committee only to answer "questions" about its 27th province, East Timor.

A Jakarta daily Thursday carried a report from the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] [as received] that Indonesia, together with South Korea, occupied the 77th place among 88 countries in the index of human rights.

According to Alatas, by joining the committee, Indonesia could gradually convince other nations that human rights were upheld in the country.

However, the minister also questioned the criteria for putting Indonesia in the 77th place, saying that like other developing countries, Indonesia too had a political system which might be different, especially on issues concerning human rights, from that in the developed nations.

Developed countries concentrate on civil and political rights, while in Indonesia's opinion, aside from civil and political rights there were also economic and social rights.

About the Caraka Bhuwana Cooperative, he said it had paid-up capital of rp. 500 million [rupiahs].

Members of the cooperative are active and retired officials of the Foreign Ministry, he said.

Laos

Kaysone Greets New French Prime Minister

BK2405045891 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] On 12 May Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], sent message of greetings to Mrs. Edith Cresson, new prime minister of the French Republic.

On behalf of the government and people of the LPDR and in his own name, Kaysone Phomvihan conveyed sincere greetings to Mrs. Edith Cresson on her appointment as prime minister of the French Republic. He also expressed conviction that the good relations and cooperation between the French Republic and the LPDR will be further promoted and expanded.

In conclusion, Kaysone Phomvihan wished Mrs. Edith Cresson success in performing her noble cause.

On the same day, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a greetings message to Roland Dumas on his reappointment as minister of state foreign affairs of the French Republic.

South Korean Religious Organization Gives Aid

BK2305123891 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 23 (KPL)—The National Red Cross, on May 22, received consignment of aid from a religious organisation of South Korea to be distributed to needy people.

The aid included medicines and garments.

Khamliang Phonsena, president of National Red Cross, received the aid from the Korean Father Bok Nam Kim.

Kaysone Sends Messages of Thanks to Leaders

BK2305042091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Recently, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, has sent reply messages of thanks to leaders of various friendly parties for their salutations and greetings conveyed to the fifth congress of the LPRP. The leaders of the friendly parties included Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee; Peter Symon, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Australia; Comrade (Gamilo Gonzales), member of the Central Committee and representative of the (Marxist Party) of Chile; Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the PLO Central Committee; and Comrade George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party.

In addition, the LPRP Central Committee has also sent messages of thanks to the Central Committees of the Workers Party of Korea, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, and Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the guidance committee of the Democratic Social Party of the Republic of Poland.

CM's Decree Awards Swedish Aid Official

BK2305124991 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 23 (KPL)—The Council of Ministers [CM] of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] has issued a decree to decorate Mr. Rolf Samuelson, a SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] official attached to the Swedish Embassy in Vientiane.

The ceremony was held on May 21 to confer the "Mittaphap Medal" (Friendship) on him at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The CM decree acknowledges the great contribution to the socioeconomic development of Laos by the Swedish International Development Authority and that of Mr. Rolf Samuelson, who has assumed the post as the first secretary at the embassy here since January 1987.

Mr. Rolf Samuelson has been active in the forestry and public health sectors. He equally has helped the work in the women's development.

Mr. Rolf Samuelson, an ethnologist, is married to a Lao, Ms. Viangmoni.

Government Policy Toward Refugees Reconfirmed

BK2305122191 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 23 (KPL)—The humanitarian policy of the Lao Government with regard to the Lao refugees and repatriates was again confirmed at the seminar on social welfare work at district level in Vientiane Prefecture vis-a-vis the repatriates target by a representative of the Lao Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the seminar.

The Lao Government has repeatedly since 1977 declared that "the Lao people who have fled the country for fear or for being misled with the anti-new regime propaganda can return home without fear if they do not commit any offence, except the leaders of the old regime who have been sentenced. In case of those who have voluntarily repatriated or returned home through legal channels, with sincerity and good will with the aim to join the national social and economic development together with their compatriots, by adhering to the humanitarian policy, the Lao Government agrees to welcome back home the misled compatriots." The humanitarian policy of the Lao Government is equitably pursued to all people of Lao nation regardless of their tribes. The Lao Government holds that those who have fled the country after December 2nd, 1975, the National Day, as refugees without classifying into types and groups as well as their national and tribes. [sentence as received] This policy of the Lao Government has been recognized by international community as "the voluntary repatriation program," the representative went on.

The Lao Government is able to welcome home 120-150 refugees a month. The estimate is based on the real capacity of the temporary welcoming centre in various localities and on the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], he continued.

Since 1981 the number of voluntary repatriates has risen to over 6,000, excluding several tens of thousands of refugees who have returned home on their own.

According to the data of the UNHCR, during 1975-1985 more than 307,800 Lao people fled the country, including 115,467 Lao Loum (lowlanders), 192,415 Lao Soung (predominated by Hmong tribe), and others.

Phoumi Vongvichit on Children's Day

BK2305140191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 22 May 91

[Summary] "Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the republic, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, and chairman of the National Commission for the International Year of the Child [NCIYC], on 21 May issued Instruction No. 04/NCIYC governing celebration of International Children's Day on 1 June 1991. The instruction is addressed to ministers, chairpersons of state committees, mass organizations at the central level, and municipal and provincial administrative committees nationwide." The instruction says:

Ministries, state agencies of equal status, mass organizations, municipal and provincial administrative committees, and agencies concerned are instructed to organize celebration of International Chidren's Day in their respective areas on 1 June 1991. Due to close cooperation of all sectors concerned, education for children "at the grassroots level" has improved noticeably. In pursuit of this achievement "in line with the party's educational strategy from now to the year 2000," all agencies directly in charge of education for children are required to supervise organizations that operate kindergartens, creches, and primary schools in celebrating the 1 June International Children's Day.

Prior to 1 June, management of kindergartens, creches, and primary schools are instructed to review their performance since 1 June 1990. The administrative committees and mass organizations are required to review their contributions to the promotion of education for children in the past year. Sports activities and stage shows are recommended for this celebration.

Management of creches, kindergartens, and primary schools can contact the secretariat of the commission for purchasing clothes and toys for children at special prices.

National flags and portraits of the party and state leaders should be used for decoration during the celebrations. The slogans for this year's celebration are: "Long Live the 1 June Spirit; Wholeheartedly Acclaim the Achievements in

Education for Children in the Past Year; Pay Attention to Mother's and Children's Health Care."

Committees and persons in charge of the celebration of International Children's Day are requested to write articles and reports on events during the celebration to newspapers, radio and television stations, and other mass media to inform the general public.

Committees in charge of the celebration in all localities are requested to send in pictures and reports on events and speeches during the celebration to the commission as soon as possible.

Philippines

Secretary Orbos Leaves for Gandhi's Cremation

HK2405100491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos has left for New Delhi to represent the Philippines in paying last respects to former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Gandhi is scheduled for cremation today in accordance with his religion. The cremation is to be witnessed by top leaders from various countries, including U.S. Vice President Danforth Quayle. Secretary Orbos and Quayle are expected to meet in New Delhi and may end up in talks regarding the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Reportage Continues on U.S. Bases Treaty Talks

Aqunio, Platt Talks Reported

HK2405025491 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 May 91 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] President Aquino held a second round of private talks with U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt yesterday in an effort to break the deadlock on the final unresolved issue in the current bases negotiations.

Assistant Press Secretary Lourdes Siytangco said the meeting began at 5 p.m. at Ms Aquino's residence and was "strictly confidential." Reporters were kept about 100 meters from the house and no details of the talks were revealed.

It was the second time Ms Aquino was personally involved since the bases talks started in May 1990.

U.S. embassy officials in Manila said Vice President Danforth Quayle would have met with Ms Aquino yesterday had he not proceeded to India for the funeral of its former prime minister, Ranjiv Gandhi.

Quayle, who ended his visit to Indonesia yesterday, said the United States was to remain engaged in the region.

But, he added, we want to stay only if the (Philippine) government wants us to stay.

Ms Aquino met last Saturday with Platt for about three hours to arrive at a compromise on the compensation issue. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos and Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao were also present.

With the compensation problem resolved, only the duration of the bases treaty remained to be ironed out. [passage omitted]

Malacanang Denies Meeting

HK2405050691 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Malacanang has denied that there was a meeting between President Aquino and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt in Arlegui, Manila regarding the bases negotiation issue. Press Assistant Secretary Lourdes Siytangco said that the president's meeting yesterday was with the members of the Philippine panel on the bases talks. The report was published in the INQUIRER.

[Begin Siytangco recording] This report is not true. All the reporters who waited for those who met with the president ... [changes thought] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus spoke to them and told them of what transpired in the meeting. The president met with the members of the Philippine panel on the bases talks. No American was present in that meeting, particularly U.S. Ambassador Platt, because he is not a member of the Philippine panel. [end recording]

That was Press Assistant Secretary Lourdes Siytangco.

Ramos Stands Firm

HK2405100691 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 May 91

[By Eloi Aquino]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos stands firm on his position regarding the U.S. military issues and pressed for a 10-year gradual phaseout. In an interview with congressional reporters, Ramos explained it is not easy to relocate the over 60,000 workers serving at the American bases and it is also possible that the country will lose the P500 million [peso] economic benefits it is receiving from the United States. He suggested that the economy should be given more time to pick up. He said the leftist and rightist rebels are no longer threats to the country and that there should be no concern over this, but careful thought should be given on how to improve the economy, which is the government's major problem. Because of this, Ramos supports a gradual phaseout to give the economy time to pick up and to prepare the thousands of workers for the military bases' removal.

Meanwhile, Cotabato Representative Gregorio Andolana said the setting up of peace zones in Mindanao does not solve the trouble and disputes in the area. It could only be a partial remedy. Andolana issued the statement after two more peace zones were established in relation to a dispute between two barangays in Cotabato. The peace zones, created through the authority of a resolution passed by refugees declaring the two areas as neutral areas, are barangays Tuburan and Nabundasan. Armed groups or individuals can not enter these areas nor could the military or rebels recruit residents of these places. It is not certain, however, if the military or the National Democratic Front will recognize these peace zones.

Senator on Exclusion

HK2405041091 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 24 May 91 pp 1, 2

[By Jose H. Macaspac and Arthur Bariuad]

[Text] Senate President Pro Tempore Sotero Laurel yesterday said that President Aquino was violating the Constitution by excluding the Senate in the current bases negotiations and warned that the new bases treaty could be voided because of this violation.

In a privilege speech, Laurel said that the Constitution specifically provided that the treaty making power is vested not in the President alone but jointly with the Senate.

"President Aquino is signing the treaty without having consulted the Senate on the terms of the treaty. This is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution," Laurel said.

By doing this the presidency was encroaching on the powers of a co-equal branch of government, Laurel charges.

Laurel said that in order to comply with the constitutional mandate, there should be close coordination between the President and the Senate in the negotiation of treaties.

"This is a joint function that is meant to facilitate the approval of such treaties by the President and the Senate," he said.

As such, Laurel added, this forced the Executive Department to consult the Senate in the negotiation and conclusion of major treaties.

Laurel said that this had been the practice used by the two branches of government in entering into treaties with other nations.

It had been the practice, he said, for the President to consult closely with the Senate leaders in the making of the treaty and then submit the complete treaty to the chamber for ratification.

Past Philippine presidents, Laurel said, had also made it a point to appoint members of the Senate to the negotiating panels.

It seems however that this sound practice had been set aside by the Aquino government which had followed the actions made by the Marcos administration in limiting the functions of the then Batasang Pambansa [National Assembly], Laurel said.

He said that the Executive Department should now initiate moves to improve the relationship between Malacanang and the Senate which has been given scant briefings by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus on the progress of the bases talks.

Laurel said that a better relationship would avoid delays in the approval of treaties "because the demands of the Senate for amendments in the treaty could immediately be addressed."

"It is believed that the President should be more circumspect not to trespass on the prerogatives of other government branches so that all of them would function harmoniously," Laurel said.

Meanwhile, a regional conference on security which will be held in Manila early next month is expected to "come up with a forum" that would initiate the "conceptualization" of a security alliance in Southeast Asia, Manglapus said.

Manglapus said that the conference would help put in place "confidence-building measures" which will answer the security problems of the region. "I hope that the conference will produce ideas on how to build those measures," he said.

According to Manglapus, he foresees the conference to produce a credible "consensus" since it would be the first time that a security dialog will be participated in by all member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN].

The conference, however, will be "outside the framework of the ASEAN." The ASEAN is an economic and cultural organization of non-communist states which groups the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam.

Under the 1976 ASEAN Concord, any cooperation concerning security matters must be made outside the ASEAN framework.

Manglapus stressed that it was only imperative that the ASEAN must now talk together and discuss mutual security concerns and come to terms if a security alliance remains viable for the region. He reasoned that such a consensus was needed so as not to repeat the fate of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) which he claimed "withered away" because it was "imposed to the region."

The foreign secretary implied that any security alliance that would become successful must "evolve from the region." He said that the failure of the SEATO to take root in the region could be traced at the time of its "conceptualization."

Manglapus said that the SEATO "was conceived in the drawing rooms of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon and brought to the region" by U.S. State Secretary John Foster Dulles in the mid-50's.

Publicized Draft Erroneous

HK2305140991 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] The draft copy of the bases treaty exposed by the New Nationalistic Alliance [BAYAN] and the League of Filipino Students yesterday for the media, was a far cry from the original draft treaty. This was expressed by Director General Raul Rabe of the Department of Foreign Affairs Office of American Affairs.

According to Rabe, it is not true that only Camp John Hay will be turned over by the United States to the Philippine Government, because the bases talks are not yet finished.

Meanwhile, Rabe said that the Philippine panel will stand firm on the retention of the bases for only seven years more. Rabe also added that it is possible that the draft treaty obtained by BAYAN was the initial or the American version and not the final copy of the proposed treaty.

Senator: Candidates To Refuse U.S. Poll Aid

HK2305132191 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 23 May 91

[By Ana Soriano; passage in italics in English]

[Text] Senator Rene Saguisag, chairman of the Senate Committee on Ethics, persuaded all candidates to refuse any assistance to be offered by the United States during the time of election.

In the Congress forum a while ago, Saguisag said that the United States will surely meddle again in the coming elections. This was his reply to a query on possible U.S. support to President Aquino's candidacy.

Saguisag stressed that the United States does not support any permanent group. He said the United States supports any group which can preserve their power in Asia and push U.S. interests.

[Begin Saguisag recording] If the foundations are strong here, they [Americans] are really meddlers *from the beginning of time. So it's up to us to resist. They will always act on the basis of their interests. If it's not in their interest to support any personality, they won't do it.* [end recording]

Manila-Taiwan Maritime Dispute Talks Stall

HK2305134591 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 23 May 91 pp 1, 4

[By staff member Bert Castro]

[Text] The Philippine-Taiwan exploratory talks on maritime dispute were stalled yesterday after the Philippine panel realized that the three-point proposal by the Taiwanese panel would not work to the country's interest.

But the Philippine panel, headed by Presidential Assistant Robert Lucila, agreed to continue talks in Taipei on the first week of July.

Despite its disagreement with Taiwan's proposals, the Philippine panel was still confident that differences could be threshed out and a joint fishery agreement would finally be signed.

The three proposals which were outrightly rejected by the Philippine panel, preventing the signing of a provisional agreement, were:

—The designation of a sea lane by the Philippines crossing through the internal territorial waters of the Philippines.

—A joint conservation and exploitation of fishery resources within the overlapping exclusive economic zones of both countries.

—A fishery cooperation agreement between the two countries.

The Philippines also rejected Taiwan's proposal temporarily establishing an area within the overlapping economic zones where fishing boats of both countries would not be subjected to arrest or apprehension by the coast guards of both countries.

Had the proposals not been rejected by the Philippine panel, the Taiwan government was ready to deliver to the Philippines high-tech fishing boats.

The Taiwanese panel were also prepared to offer to train Filipinos on the latest techniques in ocean fishing.

Philippine panel spokesman Horacio Paredes and Justice Undersecretary Eduardo Montenegro said that the adoption of the Taiwan's sealane proposal would pose security problems for the Philippines.

The proposal would also, in effect, allow Taiwanese fishermen to fish within Philippine territorial waters, although this is not stated categorically under the proposal.

The proposal, according to Montenegro, would also disregard the maritime and archipelagic territory of the country under the Treaty of Paris.

Allowing the Taiwanese to fish in the so-called overlapping exclusive economic zone would benefit only the Taiwanese, Montenegro said, because Filipino fishermen do not fish in that area.

Paredes explained that the "seriousness and largeness" of the Taiwanese proposals had prompted the Philippine panel to defer further discussions.

The Philippine panel believed such proposals required in-depth consideration. "They were so intertwined that no real agreement could be possibly forged," he said.

But he added it was still possible that a fishery agreement similar to that forged by the Kaoshiung Fishermen Association with Indonesians could be accepted by the Philippines.

"We still expect the Taiwan panel to come up with a better proposal," Paredes told a press briefing.

"The two-day talks were not enough to finish the agenda," Paredes added.

The two-day exploratory talks were initiated by the Philippines to settle amicably the maritime dispute that was triggered by the arrest by the Philippine Coast Guard of nine Taiwanese fishermen off Batanes last April.

The Taiwanese were caught fishing within the 12-nautical mile jurisdiction of the Philippines.

One of the fishing boats was sunk by the Coast Guard, while the other vessels were brought to the Philippine shores and detained.

The apprehended fishermen were allowed to return home, after they were detained and had payed fines.

The arrest drew protests from the Taiwan government, which threatened to impose economic sanctions against the Philippines. Taiwan later cancelled its importation of coconuts.

Taiwan later attributed their moves to some causes other than the arrest and detention of its fishermen.

The incident also prompted the Aquino government to create the South China Sea Fishery Dispute Committee to settle the fishery dispute with Taiwan.

Ramos To Resign in Jul; Replacement Studied

HK2405105891 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 May 91

[By Eloi Aquino of Mobile Unit No. 12]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos announced today that he is scheduled to resign in July. He also said the president is currently studying his possible replacement as secreatry of national defense.

Ramos said that there is an on-going discussion between him and the president on the matter of qualifications of nominees for the post. He will then focus his attention on his candidacy in the 1992 presidential elections. Nonetheless, Ramos refused to comment on who among the contenders are being discussed by him and the president, and instead stated that he has not yet endorsed his personal choice to the chief executive.

In an opinion rendered by Ramos when he was interviewed by congressional reporters, he said that it would be bias for a soldier to take on the post of secretary of national defense because he may not be able to shed his military mind.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] I think this is an apt time to go into the political arena through the LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], through obtaining membership in a major political party. With this, there is yet this thing I have never done in my.... [end recording]

Ramos said that soldiers cannot help but to look for arms, which is a negative aspect for those in government positions. Nonetheless, Ramos expressed hope that this will not happen to his successor if that person comes from the military.

Meanwhile, some former soldiers believed to be contenders for the secretary of national defense post are national security adviser Rafael Ileto, retired General Renato de Villa, retired General Rodolfo Biazon, and Customs Commissioner Salvador Mison.

Aquino Rejects Budget Secretary's Resignation

HK2105090091 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] President Aquino has rejected the resignation of Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague. Carague offered to resign yesterday in the wake of accusations against his brother-in-law, Amor Estabanlar. Meanwhile, the president accepted the resignation of National Housing Authority General Manager Monico Jacob. Jacob will work until 30 May. In his letter to the president, he said he wants to return to his private profession.

Bankers Oppose Interest Cap Bill

HK2405045291 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 May 91 pp 1, 13

[By staff member Arleen Chipongian]

[Text] The influential Bankers Assocaition of the Philippines (BAP) has assailed sudden changes in monetary policies even as it warned that putting a cap on interest rates would result in capital flight.

In a position paper issued after the passage of the House Bill setting interest caps, BAP said, "Lower deposit rates contribute to inflation and capital flight by encouraging holders of wealth to turn away from domestic financial assets towards goods or foreign assets."

Unattractive domestic interest rates trigger speculative attacks against the peso as investors turn to foreign exchange as investments rather than peso instruments that carry low yields, it added.

"The combination of inflation and low deposit rates may lead to capital outflows and thereby reduce resources available for relending by financial intermediaries," the BAP said.

BAP echoed the concern of Citibank N.A., one of the country's biggest foreign creditors, which earlier said that an interest cap would result in contraction of funds in the market.

"Institutionally, this practice is not conducive to the development of a formal, organized financial sectors. This makes the interest-rate ceiling ineffective," the paper added.

The House of Representatives last week approved an interest-cap bill setting interest rates based on inflation plus margin.

BAP's position recalls the economic crisis in 1983-85, when there was massive capital flight that resulted in recession.

BAP President Octavio V. Espintu said that the government should maintain the liberalization of the interest rates initiated in 1982-83. "Let us not go back to the period when interest rates are controlled," he said.

The bankers' group also assailed the "abrupt changes" in monetary policies, which Espiritu said adversely affect the long-term plans of financial institutions.

The BAP paper said that "abrupt changes in the monetary policies catch banks off-guard. For instance, a drastic increase in the reserve requirements to be complied with within a very short time forces banks caught in a suddenly tight position to desperately drive up interest rates in order to avoid punitive consequence with non-compliance."

The Central Bank last December increased to 25% the required deposits banks have to make with the government.

The reserve-requirement level makes the Philippines the country with the highest reserve levels in the Asean region.

The BAP position paper showed that last year, reserve requirements of other Asean countries were: Malaysia, 4.5%, Thailand, 7%, and Indonesia, 2%.

Espiritu said the reserve requirement and other intermediation costs charged by the government jack up interest rates of the banking system.

He stressed that government's domestic borrowings through flotation of high-yielding government securities also contribute to the increase in interest rates.

"If the government reduces fiscal deficit, we will certainly see a decline in the interest rates," Espiritu said.

"There is a need to generate more revenues to solve the culprit which is the deficit," the BAP paper said.

It proposed that the government pursue more liberalizatin in the domestic financial markets, including the abolition of such intermediation costs as the gross-receipts tax, the reduction of the reserve requirement as well as the improvement of the investment climate.

Army Chief Favors Amnesty for Rebel Soldiers

HK2305092491 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 23 May 91 p 7

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Excerpt] Major General Arturo Enrile, the army chief, yesterday said he favored amnesty for military renegades if they would come out and abandon their goal of toppling the Aquino regime.

"I agree in principle to offer amnesty to some who were involved in previous destabilization activities against the government," he told a press conference at Fort Bonifacio.

"But I believe that this is still a matter of political decision but we would agree to it if the civilian leaders would grant it."

Enrile's view was apparently shared by other senior armed forces officials who wanted to resolve the military problem "in the interest of the country and the people."

In fact, there has been strong clamor among some senior armed forces officials to take back younger military rebels, especially those whose ranks were below lieutenant colonel because they believe that there are still chances for them to be reformed and reindoctrinated on the principles of civilian supremacy over the military and respect for the constitutional democratic ideals.

Enrile also supported efforts by the military leadership to contact the military rebels and resolve factionalism and other problems in the military organization.

He said his most immediate and important priority as the army commander is the unity of the armed forces and its large ground forces.

"I want to see an army that is part of a bigger team," he said. "We should now think as part of a bigger team not just in the army but also in the armed forces as a whole."

Efforts to bring the leaders of the renegade soldiers to the negotiating table failed Monday midnight when the rebels failed to reach a consensus to accept the military leadership's offer for a "peaceful dialog." [passage omitted]

Communists' Arms Smuggling Plan Revealed

HK2405025691 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 24 May 91 p 6

[Text] Communist guerrillas have established a network of legitimate trading and commercial establishments in the country and abroad to facilitate the shipment of weapons for local insurgents, according to intelligence authorities.

Citing captured documents, the authorities revealed a plan by the guerrillas to develop a private resort area in northern Luzon which would be used as a front for landing arms shipment from Vietnam and other sources.

A senior intelligence official at Camp Aguinaldo said the rebels' intricate plan to smuggle weapons through a network of legitimate businesses was contained in a Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) plan codenamed "Project Orchard."

Copies of the plan were seized from suspected communist central committee members Randall Echaniz and Alfred Simbulan who were arrested last August 3, 1990.

The documents, according to the intelligence official, indicated a plan by the rebels to smuggle in modern weapons to upgrade the fighting capability of the New People's Army (NPA) through "legitimate and aboveground facilities."

The plan has four vital components. First was the establishment of legal business and communications center which would provide cover for its operations and facilitate the legal acquisition of the needed equipment.

"To establish the legality of the center, the Party sees the need to develop connection with the 'power-that-be' through members who can easily blend with the ruling elite," the rebel document said.

Another major component is the development of a northern island as a drop point of materials from outside and take off point of "high risk" personnel in going out of the country.

The party suggested the development of such resort in Talayan island in the Batanes because of frequent smuggling cases there which remained unchecked because of the limited capability of the naval forces.

The third component is the establishment of an external base, possibly in Thailand, which serves as transhipment area for supplies, and transit points for personnel who cannot travel within normal routes, especially for those attending high-level meetings abroad, special training courses and other activities.

Finally, an effective system of transportation which would be part of the legal businesses to be set up in the country.

The documents also revealed a plan of the rebels to set up a P6.3 million [pesos] travel and tourism agency in the country to raise enough founds for the entire project.

The travel agency would also facilitate the build-up of resources for the transporation and communications network as well as the setting up of a resort area which would be used as front for the shipment of weapons.

The military said there were related developments in the underground movement abroad which "would indicate that initial implementation of the project has been started."

Among these incidents were the alleged visit in Japan in 1987 of known National Democratic Front (NDF) personalities who also reportedly bought a small cargo ship M/V Shobel Maru but was renamed M/V Jargu.

M/V Jargu was engaged in smuggling activities in the country in 1988 which implicated a former customs official who was also suspected to have links with the communist movement.

A couple who are suspected to be members of the CPP international liaison department are also believed to be involved in the Jargu smuggling case.

The couple were engaged in a number of legitimate businesses in Manila particularly in shipping, travel agency and international trading.

In fact the couple have extensive business contacts with some Vietnamese firms. They were also importing cars from Germany and were planning to establish businesses in Japan.

The military suspected that the business firms of the couple although legal were being used as a front by the communist in infusing capital as well as transacting arms sales.

The rebel plan to raise large amounts of money was further confirmed with the arrest of a Swiss contact of the NDF in Geneva while depositing counterfeit money last year.

The money was deposited in the account of the couple who had established businesses to be used as fronts for laundering activities of the movement.

Thailand

U.S. Tape Industry Says Stand 'Unacceptable'

BK2405010791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 May 91 p 26

[Text] The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, an enforcement arm of United States' tape producers, has rejected the stand by Thai tape producers as "too much and unacceptable."

The IFPI (Southeast Asia) regional director for Asia, Giouw Jui Chian, said although yesterday's meeting between the IFPI and the Thai Magnetic Tape and Record Association (TMTRA) was better than a confrontation, it still was a long way from settling the matter.

"They (Thai producers) must learn to lose something, instead of hoping to take it all, especially in this case where their activity is illegal and copyright holders are fully within their rights to protect themselves against infringements," he said.

The second-round meeting yesterday, organised by the Economic and Financial Crime Suppression Centre (EFCSC), was aimed at settling the dispute of copy tapes in Thailand. The IFPI and EFCSC crackdown on many suspected pirates in Bangkok and surrounding areas caused the multimillion-baht pirate tape industry to seek a compromise.

Mr Giouw said it is good that Thai producers and the IFPI pledged to work towards settling the dispute, but local producers should comply with international practices.

"The TMTRA proposal was unacceptable but we hope to convince them to improve their proposal."

Mr Giouw said the IFPI wants Thai tape producers to stop their activities immediately a settlement is reached. [sentence as published] The IFPI will allow them six-months' grace to clear stocks of copy tapes.

"It is unnecessary to take two years to dispose of copy tapes as demanded by Thai producers."

Asked about a holding company being set up in Thailand to help arrange contracts with American production companies, Mr Giouw said this is difficult but it might be easy to set up an information centre to help Thai producers arrange contracts with foreign copyright holders.

Mr Giouw said if the TMTRA accepts the IFPI counterproposal, the crackdown will stop and legal action will be withdrawn.

TMTRA president Charoenchai Wang-Arayatham said his members are disappointed at the outcome of the talks.

"If the IFPI accepts our proposal we can guarantee illegal activities will be cut, because our members have absolute control of the market."

Mr Charoenchai said the association will ask the Commerce Ministry to help it negotiate with the IFPI.

"We are unable to contact all foreign production companies to apply to be agents, so if they want to protect their rights they have to come to us," he said.

EFCSC division chief Pol [Police] Maj-Gen Watin Kamsongsi said although the second meeting was unable to end the matter, there is a chance of a compromise.

Joint Coastal Survey Agreement With U.S.

BK2405100291 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Thailand and the United States will enter in an agreement on cooperation in coastal survey.

The Royal Thai Navy's Hydrographic Department will be the implementing agency under the agreement.

The government decided at the Cabinet meeting this week to enter into an agreement with the United States on the matter.

Signing the agreement on behalf of the Thai Government will be the director general of the Hydrographic Department, Royal Thai Navy.

The joint survey will result in hydrographic and oceanographic data with naval support. Thailand would benefit greatly from the advanced technology in this field of the U.S. side.

Japanese Ambassador Expresses 'Optimism' on Ties

BK2405024691 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 May 91 p A2

[Text] Thai-Japanese relations are growing even faster than Thailand's economy itself and will continue to do so well into the next century, according to Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Hisahiko Okazaki.

"Relations are so excellent I have practically had nothing to do for two years except lay stones at the openings of more and more Japanese companies," the ambassador told the Foreign Correspondent's Club of Thailand on Wednesday evening.

Okizaki expressed "complete optimism" about future relations between Thailand and Japan and about this country's development.

"I cannot find one plausible reason why the Thai economy should stall," he said.

He noted that in the last two years the influx of Japanese investment amounted to 841 projects approved by the Board of Investment (BoI), most of them exported-oriented.

The ambassador praised Thailand as an "amicable country" for Japanese companies to invest in.

"One major obstacle to economic growth is government intervention. But in Thailand, Japanese companies can come here with confidence, knowing that there will be no unreasonable intervention," he said.

Okazaki's optimism was not invincible and he admitted that following the Feb 23 coup in Thailand some Japanese political groups were pushing for Japan to follow the lead of the United States and suspend assistance.

He noted that the United States was required to hold its $16 million in aid because of a law designed to try to discourage military takeovers.

He said Japan, however, decided to continue its contributions, which total around $600 million for infrastructure projects, power plants, speedways, environmental protection and education, saying that cutting off such a large amount of aid would be a "very serious matter" for Thailand.

"It sounds like I'm boasting", he said as he reeled off all Japan's contributions to Thailand's development.

On the Cambodin question, Okazaki also expressed optimism, but was not as clear on how the peace process might be moved forward.

"Japan is now ready to carry the ball", he said. "Before we were always afraid of failure. Japan was very cautious. Now we no longer shy away from the role we have to play in Cambodia."

But when asked what initiative Japan might try to take if next month's peace talks between the four Cambodian factions in Jakarta break down, he simply mentioned talking to the factions "again and again".

Okazaki did not specify whether Japan would try to take any more peace initiatives on Cambodia with the cooperation of Thailand, as it did during the term of former premier Chatchai Chunhawan, and stressed that his country "fully supports the peace plan worked out by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council."

He added that to him a "comprehensive solution" in Cambodia would simply mean free general elections, and then Japan's involvement would stop regardless of continued conflict.

Military Spokesman Says No Fighting in Cambodia

BK2305152991 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong has ordered reinforcement of all units to give protection to Thai fishing trawlers along the border. The above was reported by Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command's Information Office, during a regular news briefing at the Supreme Command Headquarters. To deter piracy on Thai fishing trawlers by foreigners, the navy has stepped up patrols, both by ships and helicopters, to provide security for Thai fishermen.

Concerning the situation at the Cambodian border, Lt. Gen. Narudon said there had been no more fighting in Cambodia after the deadline for a ceasefire in Cambodia set by the United Nations on 1 May. Yet, he said, Thailand still suffers from acts of unruly Cambodian soldiers plundering Thai villages at the border. He said the military has stepped up measures to stop them.

Lt. Gen. Narudon also discussed the problems of Cambodian and Burmese refugees, and the Chinese guerrillas in the south. According to him, the military is working with concerned agencies to arrange for voluntary repatriation of those people as quickly as possible.

Anan Forms Committee To Oversee Phone Project

BK2405014191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 May 91 p A1-2

[Text] Premier Anan Panyarachun has formed a powerful new committee to supercede a crippled review committee in handling new negotiations with the Charoen Pokphan [CP] Group over the massive telephone expansion project amid fresh signs of a possible compromise to break the impasse.

The move came after Army Commander in Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun told Anan that he did not oppose the premier's decision to look into the possibility of bringing more private participants into the project.

Suchinda said he did not care what the outcome would be as long as the negotiations were concluded as soon as possible and the outcome was defendable in public.

The small committee is chaired by Communications Minister Nukun Prachuapmo and comprises Deputy Communications Minister Gen Wirot Sangsanit, MP's [members of parliament] Secretary-General Stapon Kawitanon and Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chatchom Kan-long, who was chairman of a six-member review committee.

Given its powers, the panel is expected to help speed up the process of the new round of negotiation with the CP Group. Stapon is trusted by Anan and his presence is expected to ensure quick decisions by the panel.

Speaking after calling Nukun to a meeting at Government House, Anan said last night the negotiations would be concluded in about 10 days. The results will be known on June 8 or 9, he added.

Negotiations with the CP Group over the terms of its concession to install three million new phone lines throughout the country stalled after Communications Minister Nukun Prachuapmo threatened to scrap the deal previously promised to CP and call a new bidding. Nukun said he did not want the group to have a monopoly.

Nukun's tough position against CP over its benefit-sharing with the Telephone Organization of Thailand [TOT] split the review committee and culminated in resignations from the committee by its chairman Gen Chatchom, Nukun's close aide M.R. Chatumongkon Sonakun, who is Finance Ministry comptroller-general, and Dr Sawit Bhotiwihok of the National Economic and Social Development Board.

The review committee also failed to conclude its job within one month as instructed by Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi in his capacity as chairman of the TOT Board of Directors.

The conflict led to a top-level meeting at Government House last Saturday between Premier Anan and Minister Nukun on the one end and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, who is also vice chairman of the National Peacekeeping Council (NPKC), Deputy Communications Minister Wirot Sangsanit, and Gen Itsaraphong on the other.

Backing down on his previous tough stand, Nukun, speaking after a meeting with Anan, said that the four-man committee would first re-negotiate with CP.

"The talks with CP Group are inevitable and we are trying to find a way out of the stalemate," he said.

He said the committee would not as yet seek a meeting with other companies which CP Group defeated in the bidding for the Bt150 billion [baht] project to install two million phone lines in the capital and another one million upcountry.

"The terms in the draft contract with CP Group have to be amended because TOT stood to gain less than the firm," he said.

Nukun said he discussed the issue in general terms with Gen Wirot and Gen Chatchom.

Anan told reporters that the telephone row was not one between the government and the NPKC.

The formation of the committee also followed a request by Gen Suchinda for the government to try to resolve the issue as soon as possible.

"Gen Suchinda is concerned that the longer the issue drags on, the greater the damage will be to the reputation of the NPKC," said a source who asked not to be identified.

Actually, the source said, Suchinda would not mind even if the concessions promised to the CP Group diminished.

"He said anything is fine with him as long as it was in the interest of the government and can be justified in public," he said.

The sources said at this stage the four-man panel would seek a compromise to the controversy.

"Instead of calling a new bid right away, the committee will assure the CP Group of its participation in the project but the conditions must change. One change would be the split of the concession to prevent a monopoly by the group," said an informed source.

Other terms to be renegotiated involve benefit-sharing between TOT and the group, and shortening of the 25-year concession, the source said.

After wrapping up an agreement with CP on the size of its concessions and other terms, the panel would consider participation by other firms.

Meanwhile, CP officials, who requested anonymity, accused the previous review committee of distortion by interpreting the project contract as the transfer of a state monopoly to a private firm.

They described the interpretation of item No. 10 on the contract as misleading. The item states that after the investors transfer the ownership of all project properties to the state, CP Telecommunications Co or the concessionaire is the only party authorized to utilize the properties.

Paper Supports Anan Move

BK2405020591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 May 91 p B1

[Comment: "Phone deal: What happens to transparency?"]

[Text] Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi's statement that the public has been waiting earnestly for, and should get, more telephone lines should win some praise. But more than a month after an ad hoc committee was appointed to review the Charoen Pokphan (CP) proposal, the country has been thrown into confusion as to what is actually happening to the huge project.

Government and military leaders have categorically denied any conflict between the Anan administration and the National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC]. Yet the spate of resignations from the ad hoc committee assigned to scrutinize the scheme clearly indicates that conflicts have reached a high-level, and the issue is now at an impasse.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun made clear his stand on the project when he delivered a speech on Monday to the Federation of Thai Industries. But Gen Itsaraphong, the TOT [Telephone Organization of Thailand] board chairman and NPKC secretary general, and Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, the army chief, have at best been evasive.

Against this backdrop, we wonder if the public interest is being served in full, particularly with regard to the pressing need for a substantial increase in telephone lines. It's painfully obvious to all that because of the record economic growth during the past few years, Thailand's national telephone system has been grossly overstretched and the Telephone Organization of Thailand (TOT) has no room left in which to expand its facilities to the required scale to accommodate business, industries and private consumers.

The government of former premier Chatchai, realizing the threat caused by the bottleneck in the Thai economy, correctly steered the TOT onto the right path to resolving the problems. There may well be shortcomings with regard to the selection of a bid winner for the massive Bt100 billion investment but, we believe, there are not enough solid reasons to abandon the choice of CP as the investor unless the firm fails to face the pertinent reality.

In the present context, this means agreement in principle to re-negotiate the terms of the contract to allow the largest privately-funded scheme ever planned for this country to be divided up. For the long-term national interest, we fully support the break-up guideline laid down by premier Anan regardless of the previous government's plan to hand the concession over to just one business conglomerate.

CP may argue that sharing the massive contract with others will severely hurt its proposed investment plan and will make installation of an "intelligent" phone network economically unviable. But we believe that the public interest must come first and that a monopolistic utility, be it state- or privately-owned, does not bode well.

Within this context, the military top brass has a crucial role to play. Their support, be it from Gen Suchinda, Gen Itsaraphong or Gen Wirot Sangsanit, the deputy transport and communications minister, is of utmost importance. A unified gesture consistent with Premier Anan's stated guidelines can dissolve the confusion associated with this project and settle the fears of many investors in Thailand about this crucial piece of infrastructure.

In view of the state's interest and the military junta's intention to serve the public well, it is unacceptable that leading officials are being ambiguous and showing veiled discord during this critical period when the public is awaiting a firm decision from the government. After all, the head of this government was handpicked by the National Peacekeeping Council.

The Feb 23 coup was staged to supposedly put a halt to what the NPKC claimed were shady aspects relating to massive infrastructure schemes either approved or about to be approved by the previous government. The TOT now must prove that it is ready to be transparent about this highly controversial project.

The public has every right to demand a clear-cut explanation for the confusion surrounding this issue.

Central Bank Head To Discuss Account Deficit

BK2405025791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 May 91 p B1, B24

[Text] Bank of Thailand Governor Wichit Suphinit will meet officials of the Thai Bankers' Association today to discuss the outlook on financial liquidity, credit growth and interest rates.

Wichit will reiterate the central bank's concern over the country's deteriorating current account deficit, which threatens to rise to 8 per cent of gross domestic product [GDP], a level that could worsen inflation and destabilize the economy.

He will also reaffirm the Bank of Thailand's policy to maintain a tight rein on money supply. The central bank has set a growth limit of no more than 25 per cent on bank credit for 1991 despite an annualized growth rate of 31 per cent during the first quarter of the year.

Having reported the outlook on the country's current account position and GDP to the Economic Screening Committee on Wednesday, the central bank is to examine the economy in greater detail and submit relevant monetary indicators to the government within two weeks, he said.

"The monetary and economic measures used to control the current account must also encourage export growth, the efficient use of energy and exploration for new energy sources, while promoting efficiency in both the agriculture and industrial sectors," he said.

Wichit noted that the bank's immediate aim was to stabilize prices and control inflation to support development programmes under the 7th Plan.

He said the Bank of Thailand would explain the bank's economic objectives and monetary and economic policies to the bankers which have been designed to ensure that the money supply does not expand too fast.

"We don't think that bankers' forecast of a two percentage point drop in interest rates will cause problems. But we don't want to see a one-time drop. We want the market mechanism to work," the governor said.

He insisted that the 25-per cent lending growth target for the banking sector must be met in the second half of the year. The discipline is particularly warranted in view of a forecast of high investment as several countries have already shown signs of recovering from recessions.

The Bank of Thailand will aim for balanced growth following cencern exppressed by the government and economists that excessive growth rates could lead to economic instability. He said the central bank has no plans to revise its forecast growth target of 8.5 per cent for 1991.

Meanwhile, the high credit growth rate witnessed in the first quarter of this year has showed signs of slowing with the four-month rate at 27-28 per cent. The credit growth rate last year was 36-37 per cent. Deposits so far this year are growing at 22 per cent on an annualized basis.

The current account deficit is expected to be around 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product rising to more than 8 per cent during 1992-93. Dr Supphachai Panitchaphak, chairman of the macroeconomic committee overseeing the 7th Plan, has already warned that high debt in the private sector had led to a deterioration in the country's current account.

The National Economic and Social Development Board is predicting a current account deficit as a percentage of the GDP of 7.9 per cent next year and 7.3 per cent in 1993 with an average 6.6 per cent annually throughout the 7th Plan. But the planning agency is looking for a figure of no more than 5.2 per cent which would further decline to 3-3.5 per cent as witnessed during the early part of the 6th Plan.

Wichit said although Thailand might suffer from US trade protectionism under Section 301 of the US Trade Act the action would not affect Thai exports. The central bank is projecting further growth in the country's exports as long as Thai industry remains competitive internationally.

The central bank's immediate policies will be to stop injecting additional money to control inflation and absorb excess liquidity through issuing bonds and encouraging state enterprises to follow its lead. Both will amount to about Bt20-30 billion.

Wichit said the central bank has no plans to stop inflows of foreign capital. Rather, it will develop monetary instruments to attract foreign capital and to encourage the private sector to mobilize more local funds through new financial instruments.

"What is important is amending the laws to allow the private sector to issue debt instruments offering floating interest rates and not under the loan ceiling. This will help the instruments to trade with flexibility," he said.

Vietnam

Delegation Pays Respects at Indian Embassy

BK2305153991 Hanoi VNA in English 1331 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA 23 May—A Vietnamese party and state delegation this morning went to the Indian Embassy in Hanoi to pay a floral tribute to Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Congress Party (I) and former prime minister of India, who died in a bomb blast Tuesday night while campaigning in southern Tamil Nadu state. The delegation included party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, State Council President Vo Chi Cong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, Advisor to the party Central Committee Pham Van Dong and other senior party and state officials. The Vietnamese leaders made the following entry in the condolence book.

"Immense regret over the death of Rajiv Gandhi, an outstanding politician and leader of the Indian people, a staunch fighter for peace, independence and development in the world and a great and close friend of the Vietnamese" [word indistinct].

The same day, delegation of the Foreign Ministry and other ministries, offices and mass organizations laid wreaths and paid homage to the late Indian leader.

In Ho Chi Minh City, this morning a delegation of the party and people's committees of the city led by Nguyen Vo Danh, deputy secretary of the party committee of the city, paid a floral tribute to Rajiv Gandhi at the Indian Consulate.

Mrs Danielle Mitterrand Arrives in Hanoi

BK2405025491 Hanoi VNA in French 1407 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, arrived in Hanoi today for a visit in her capacity as president of the France-Libertes organization.

She was greeted on arrival by General Vo Nguyen Giap and his wife; Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, president of the Juridicial Commission of the National Assembly; and Mrs. Hoang Xuan Sinh, president of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association.

In the evening, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap and his wife hosted a banquet in honor of Mrs. Mitterrand.

French Ambassador C. Blanchemaison was present on these occasions.

CPV Leaders Hear Report on USSR Visits

BK2305133191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers recently heard a report on the working visits to the USSR by Comrades General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and on the results of their talks with Comrade Gorbachev, Soviet president and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other CPSU and Soviet state leaders.

The Political Bureau, the Council of State, and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers considered the visits very important political events in the relations between the two countries and highly valued the results of the Vietnam-USSR summit meetings, which opened up new prospects for strengthening friendship and renewing the comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and states. The Political Bureau, the State Council, and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Communist Party, state, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union, who have accorded precious support and assistance to our people's revolutionary cause.

The Political Bureau, the Council of State, and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers reaffirmed that the principled line of our party and state is to ceaselessly consolidate and develop the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and progress in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has instructed all our country's relevant organs to immediately adopt concrete measures to quickly and satisfactorily implement the agreements already reached with the Soviet Government.

Khmer Rouge Threat To Use Force in Cambodia

BK2305133291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 23 May 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge have just sent an ultimatum to the Phnom Penh goverment threatening to use the strong-arm tactic to compel the State of Cambodia to accept the draft agreement proposed by the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. In this connection, here is our radio's comment:

Realities in Cambodia demonstrate that the threat to use military force against the Phnom Penh government has lost all its meaning, particularly at the present juncture. Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen has rejected the Khmer Rouge's ultimatum while expressing hopes that the voluntary cessation of hostilities will lead to an overall political solution to the 12-year-old conflict. In fact, the Khmer Rouge have never respected the agreement that they urge the other side to implement. The Cambodian people now demand that the Khmer Rouge abide by all that has been agreed upon on Cambodia. For their part, the Cambodian people have no fear of the Khmer Rouge, as was stated by Prime Minister Hun Sen in a recent interview with the official news agency of Cambodia SPK. Mr. Hun Sen said that the Khmer people are ready to frustrate the attempt to commit a second genocide in Cambodia. The Cambodian government also wishes to end all hostilities, uphold the cease-fire to build mutual confidence, paving the way to a final solution to Cambodia. These are just demands that contribute to the forthcoming meeting of the members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and hopefully the meeting will be a success.

City, Provinces Hold Party Congresses

Ho Chi Minh City

BK2405014291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 May 91

[Report on the 4 May opening of the first round of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization's fifth congress—portions recorded]

[Text] Earlier, many party organization congresses at the grass-roots and above grass-roots levels in the entire Ho Chi Minh City had been completed after several days of intensive and enthusiastic work. In a frank and straightforward fashion, those attending these congresses had contributed their views—reflective of their aspirations and prowess—on the many draft documents of the party to be presented at the seventh party congress.

Today, 4 May 1991, the first-round, fifth party organization congress of Ho Chi Minh City was solemnly opened at the city's conference hall which is located on a street named after National Heroine Vo Thi Sau. After some early season rains, the temperature in Ho Chi Minh City has become much cooler as compared to that in those days towards the end of April. Following are some developments of which a locally-based correspondent of the Voice of Vietnam Network took note during the opening ceremony:

Attending the congress this time are 492 delegates who have been chosen by 59 grass-roots party organizations and by 16 party organizations under the city party committee. Also present are six delegates who have been recommended by the party Central Committees to come to stand for election at the Ho Chi Minh City party organization congress [to attend the seventh national party congress].

Among the 492 delegates, 79 are women, 77 are workers, four are party members of Chinese origin, 105 are peasants, 81 delegates are working in various areas—industrial, communications and transportation, and capital construction—16 delegates are working in the agricultural, forestry, and fishery areas; 36 delegates are working in the distribution and circulation and external economic sectors; 44 delegates are working in the public security, military, and internal security sectors; and 47 delegates working at various city wards and villages. It is especially noted that at the congress, there are 19 delegates who are retired cadres now engaging in various activities in their localities of residence and who have been chosen by their local party organization congress to attend the first round city party organization congress.

The most senior delegate is Comrade Duong Quang Dong, 86; and the youngest delegate is Nguyen Van Trai, 31, secretary of the Third Precinct Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

At 0800 sharp, the first round party organization congress of Ho Chi Minh City was officially opened. After the national anthem was played amid a solemn atmosphere, Comrade Vo Tran Chi, member of the party Central

Committee and secretary of the city party committee, delivered his opening speech. He said:

[Begin Vo Tran Chi recording] After a period of all-around preparations, with an urgent, positive, and responsible spirit of the party organization, with the in-depth and practical guidance by the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee, and with the views wholeheartedly contributed by the compatriots of various strata in the city, today the first-round fifth party organization congress of Ho Chi Minh City has opened. First, on behalf of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization, I would like to express my joy and my deep gratitude to those comrades who are members of the party Central Committee, those senior comrades who once led various organs of the party and administration of the city throughout various periods and who are now, though with their advancing age and weak health, continuing to devote their utmost efforts to serving the party's glorious cause.

I warmly welcome those comrades who have been chosen by the party organization congresses at various levels, who are bringing with them to this congress the sentiments, the strength, and the prowess of their respective party organizations and of the people of various strata, and who are entrusted with the mandate and the responsibility to ensure the fine success of the fifth city party organization congress. [applause]

Dear comrades: The seventh national party congress, which is scheduled to be held sometime in the coming period, will have a great responsibility for reviewing the realities of renovation in the country over the past few years, summing up activities on party building and on the revision of the party statute, and discussing and deciding on the political platform and the socioeconomic strategy. On this basis, it will set forth the orientations and tasks for the 1991-95 term of office of the party's leadership organ which will be reelected by the congress.

Those documents to be approved by the coming national party congress are of specific significance, for they deal with many major issues now occuring in various aspects of life in the country and concern the activities and life of every citizen. These documents should necessarily be the product of the collective prowess of the entire party and people. And only through this can the line and policies of the party and the state find their ways into the people's lives and can become a general program of action for the different social strata of our multiethnic people. [end recording]

Next, the comrade secretary of the city party committee emphatically said that this time the Ho Chi Minh City party organization congress would vigorously demonstrate the revolutionary determination of the city party organization, of the working class, and of the people of the city to remain loyal to Marxism-Leninism, to build the country along the socialist path and in line with the thoughts, ethics, and personality of Uncle Ho; and to find out and create news things with new thinking if it is to, together with other party organizations nationwide, contribute to refining various important documents of guiding the character of our national revolution.

In conclusion, the comrade secretary of the city party committee said:

[Begin Vo Tran Chi recording] As our city party organization congress is now being opened, the entire party members and the compatriots of various strata in the city are all aware that we are doing very important work, the results of which will contribute to deciding the historic mandate of the party, and promote the comprehensive growth of the country, and will thereby have a strong impact on the willpower and aspirations of millions of people now living and working in this city. The extent to which the results of the congress may be achieved will depend entirely on the eagerness, efforts, and prowess of all the delegates to the congress.

Over approximately the past year, since the party decided to prepare for the holding of the seventh national party congress and made public the drafts of various political documents to be presented at the national party congress, all party members and the compatriots of various strata in the city have enthusiastically welcomed these correct decisions and have actively and exuberently contributed their views through many diverve, animated, and highly effective forms.

It is precisely because the compatriots of various strata in the city have maintained their loyalty and their close attachment to the party—as they had during the difficult old days—that they are waiting anxiously for the approval of our party's correct, decisive policies by the seventh party congress, in accordance with Uncle Ho's teachings: The party should be consolidated to become more steadfast and creative, more united and singleminded, and capable of leading and promptly tiding the country over the crisis, and saving it from poverty and backwardness.

It is necessary to substantiate Uncle Ho's earnest desire to see everyone among our compatriots having enough food to subsist on and enough clothes to wear and be able to go to school. There are strong indications that at this congress, all the delegates will strive to do their utmost with practical results for the sake of the party's lofty mandate and of the people's heavy duty.

I wish you all—senior revolutionary comrades, distinguished guests, and all other comrades present—good health. I hereby declare the first-round, fifth party organization congress of Ho Chi Minh City opened.

I wish the congress fine success. [applause] [end recording]

Afterward, the congress heard Comrade Duong Dinh Thao, member of the city party standing committee, read a report—which had been prepared by himself as assigned by the presidium of the congress—summing up the views contributed by party members at various above-grass-roots party congresses.

The participating delegates will engage in a collective debate over various matters and contribute their views on the draft documents of the seventh national party congress.

In the ensuing days, the congress will choose a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization to attend the seventh national party congress.

Dac Lac Province

BK2305135191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 May 91

[Article by Hoai Thu: "Advance to the Seventh Party Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam"]

[Text] Dac Lac Province held its first-round 11th party organization congress on 22-25 April with the participation of 292 delegates representing more than 16,000 of the province's party members.

The congress proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity, unanimity, enthusiasm, and confidence. Delegates to the congress expressed 62 ideas on 14 issues covering three major problems. These include the practical theory of the party, the political system, and the socioeconomic objectives. Delegates spent a lot of time discussing issues related to the socioeconomic, national defense, and security domains, as well as the issue of cadre-related tasks in the central highlands in general, and in Dac Lac, in particular.

Delegates noted that the central highlands is a region with great agricultural, forestry, and mineral potential. It has a close relationship with markets at home and abroad for its products, and is able to produce many kinds of goods for export to earn foreign exchange. As a result, the central government should provide appropriate budget and create favorable conditions for the central highlands to carry out its socioeconomic development program.

Many delegates suggested that efforts should be made to better care for the ethnic minority groups because their daily life is facing numerous difficulties. As a result, the state should formulate concrete policies and measures to narrow the gap between the mountain and delta regions materially and spiritually.

Discussing the strategy of socioeconomic stabilization and development up to the year 2000, many delegates said the objective set for Dac Lac to stabilize its socioeconomic situation in 1995 is likely impossible because the province has thus far had insufficient material-technical bases to help it fulfill this target.

Some delegates contended that the part dealing with the socioeconomic delevelopment of the Central Highlands in the draft documents was not specific enough. As a result, they suggested that certain development programs for the region should be mentioned in the draft strategy. Many delegates suggested that the strategy should specify how the central highlands will be developed in the next 10 years and what kind of contributions it can make to the nation.

Regarding economic development in the central highlands, some delegates noted that the draft strategy has asserted an effort to develop hydroelectric power and improve transportation facilities for the region. They said: To achieve this, however, it needs time and a huge sum of capital, and as a result it is necessary to map out a program to preserve and plant more forest trees and protect the environment—which is being seriously threatened—while striving to plant more industrial crops. In this connection, many delegates suggested that the party and state should formulate concrete policies to effectively protect the forests, especially measures to stop tree felling and promote afforestation.

Dealing with the issue of the settlement of nomads and building of new economic zones, some delegates suggested that concrete measures should be formulated to allocate land for the mountainous people to settle down to farming and a new life. They also suggested that in mobilizing people to build new economic zones, it is necessary to combine this task with the allocation of land to the resettlers so as to accelerate production and avoid land conflicts among them.

Regarding social welfare, the delegates suggested that a phrase "the policy on social welfare and ethnic monority groups" should be added to the draft documents. This will help encourage the ethnic minority people to participate in implementing the social welfare policy while manifesting the party attention to the mountain region, thus capitalizing on the social welfare policy and the ethnic minority issue as well. It will also help affirm the class policy of the party in the multicomponent economy and prevent the recurrence of classes in society.

Discussing the education, public health, and cultural tasks, many delegates suggested that the state should use more budget and provide certain assistance to these domains to help them fufill the set targets. Some said school and hospital fees in the mountain region should be exempted, otherwise the number of illiterates will be increased in the days ahead, especially children of the ethnic minority groups. They also suggested that the draft platform should clearly define work of the public health and cultural domains because this is one of the objectives to promote human resources. Dealing with public health service, some delegates said the target of eliminating malaria and goiters is too demanding and is inconsistent with realities, thus it is more proper to say that malaria and goiters should be minimized to the lowest degree.

Dealing with the development of science, industry, education, and training, many delegates said it is necessary to formulate appropriate policy on improving education and public health service for ethnic minority people in the central highlands and delta to meet their needs. Other delegates said efforts should be made to implement the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution No. 22 and the Council of Ministers' decision No. 72 on the ethnic minority issue. They suggested the party and state should take measures to help maintain and develop some ethnic minority groups that are threatened with extinction. Some delegates also expressed concern over the fulfilling of economic and education targets, especially those set for the mountain region and the central highlands, saying that if the party and state do not provide sufficient budget for these regions, such targets are not likely to be attained.

Concerning the cadre-related task, the congress noted that it is a very fundamental, important, and pressing task for

Dac Lac. Some suggested that a policy on cadres for the central highlands should be mentioned in the draft documents in order to overcome the shortage of ethnic minority cadres working for state agencies, while better treatment should be provided to cadres assigned to the central highlands.

These are the concrete aspirations of the people of Dac Lac, presented through ideas by delegates at the congress. They hope that the Seventh CPV Congress will give them a proper consideration. While the people of Dac Lac place their confidence in the party, they have enthusiastically engaged in their tasks, which are aimed at fulfilling the 1991 targets of putting 221,500 hectares of land under various kinds of crops to attain the production output of 270,000 tonnes of rice, 34,000 tonnes of coffee, 2,200 tonnes of rubber, and an export value of about $33 million. These are the concrete deeds for and the sentiments toward the party from the people of Dac Lac.

Quang Ninh Province

BK2405040391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Report by Phuong Nam: "Advance to the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam"]

[Text] In the days of 22-25 April, from Bai Chay looking to Ha Long Bay, where mountain ranges protrude from the fog on the ocean's surface, we could see brown boat sails with the gold star in red flags appearing vaguely to welcome the first round party congress of Quang Ninh which was solemnly opened at Vuon Dao Hall.

The congress was attended by 400 delegates representing the intellect of tens of thousands of party members from different groups of minorities in the mountainous districts, island areas, and coal exploitation industrial zones.

More than ever before, the coming national seventh party congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will decide on extremely important issues of the fate of our country, which is in a very complicated situation. Therefore, the party committees at all levels of Quang Ninh Province had concentrated on being organized for the party members and the public in order for them to study and contribute opinions to the party draft documents. In this way, they could present their messages of aspiration to the ninth party congress in the first round of Quang Ninh Province.

Quang Ninh is a province with a vast resource of coal, with a border line with China, with forests, and with sea coast. But why is Quang Ninh not rich yet and why are the coalminers still miserable? Uncle Ho wanted the coal industry to become an exemplary economic industry for other industries to follow, but it has not developed yet and in fact is in decline.

On the basis of opinions which were compiled from prior lower level congresses, the Quang Ninh party congress unanimously agreed that the party and the state have not had appropriate policies in investment and people have been put into the center of strategic economic development.

Many who represented the coal miners expressed their opinions that the draft documents have not placed proper value on heavy industry, especially the coal, oil, and other heavy industries. In the years ahead, they suggested that the government consider more investment in mining exploitation and in finding an export market for the industry.

At the congress, the issue of wages for coal workers was paid special attention. The wages of coal workers may look high compared with wages of other sectors but in reality, according to the current Ministry of Energy's regulations, with every 1,000 dong of production value, 250 dong is allowed as monthly wages. So the problem here is not only one of increased production but also increased sales. Of course, it must be sold for export. The current problems of coal exploiting in Quang Ninh have their roots in the hardship of life and in the looseness of the government management in exploration and export. At present, coal exploration and export are decreased, leading to low wages for mine workers. If in 1991, coal exports do not reach 1.2 tonnes of coal, how can the coal industry develop so it will be able to reach 10 tonnes of coal in the year 2000 as planned in the economic strategy draft?

Most of the delegates agreed with the draft portion on the mountainous area construction. Quang Ninh Province has six mountainous districts and a border line which is convenient for economic relations between our country and China. So it is necessary to have clearly defined economic policies and a proper investment for the mountainous areas, especially the mountainous districts which share the border with China. Now, the whole country is rushing to border districts of Quang Ninh to trade. This causes a lot of confusion. If the government does not have any measures to strictly control that, the situation will become much worse.

Some suggested varying economic activities in foreign relations and quickly normalizing relations with all nations, firstly with China.

Some delegates said that the renovation undertaking after the sixth party congress has gained some initial achievements but in the renovation process, there have been some incorrect directions. Sometimes it was in the right wing and other times in the left. And the cultural and ideological front was loosened for a long period of time, allowing the degraded and reactionary culture to spread widely, causing a negative effect on the youths. Cultural life in some border and island districts is still low and not being paid proper attention by the party and the state.

Some were of the opinion that Decision 217 of the Council of Ministers has some loopholes in management structure causing great loss of assets and materials. They also said that unfair income leads to corruption. Slowness in instituting prevention measures and lack of strict punishment for corruption create a sense of just indignation among party members and the public that our party must urgently consider and quickly correct ourselves.

Through opinions which were enthusiastically contributed by the delegates, the ninth party congress in the first round of Quang Ninh Province showed the serious working attitude with democratic spirit and concentrated intellect. That shows the profound attention to the serious national issues and the sense of responsibility of every delegate who represents cadres, party members, and the public of all sectors, localities, and organizations in the province with correct ideas and honest, profound opinions.

The congress elected 25 official representatives who are fully qualified party members of Quang Ninh Province to attend the seventh national party congress.

Vu Oanh Addresses Conference on Cham People

BK2305153591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] A conference on work related to the Cham people was recently held in Thuan Hai Province. Comrade Vu Oanh, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and delegates from the various departments and sectors at the central level and from Ho Chi Minh City and Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, Dong Nai, Tay Ninh, and An Giang Provinces attended. A large number of Cham delegates representing the Cham population in various districts, towns, and grassroots units were on hand.

The conference heard reports on the situation of the Cham people living in 11 districts and 22 villages of Thuan Hai Province, who account for more than 89 percent of the Cham population in the entire country. The conference pointed out the great contributions by the Cham people to the cause of national construction and defense. Since the complete liberation of the South, the Cham people have made considerable progress in the economic, political, cultural, and social domains, and their living standards have been improved. They have learned how to apply scientific and technical advances in wet rice production, livestock raising, and daily life.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Vu Oanh welcomed the achievements already recorded and advised all sectors and levels to pay even greater attention to the livelihood of the Cham people [words indistinct] and preserve the Cham national cultural relics in Thuan Hai as well as in the rest of the country.

General Gives Views to Party Draft Documents

BK2305105591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 May 91

[Excerpt from speech by Major General Duong Minh Ngo, deputy director of the Ground Forces Academy, at recent fifth all-Army party congress held 23-27 April in Hanoi—recorded]

[Summary from poor reception] At the Ground Forces Academy party organization congress, we studied the draft on party building and amendments to the party statute and had the following suggestions to make:

We should clearly and uniformly define the principle governing party building mentioned in all three documents—platform, draft on party building, and amendments to the party statute—as follows: The Communist Party of Vietnam is the vanguard brigade of the Vietnamese working class and represents the interests of the working class, laboring people, and other people of different ethnic groups in Vietnam. The party has opted for Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thought as its ideological basis and guideline for all party activities.

It is not advisable to define that principle by a simple statement that the party has opted for Marxism-Leninism—the ideology of the working class—as its ideological basis, and inherited and built on the values of Ho Chi Minh's thought, morality, and life style. This is because such a rendering could mean that we have not fully realized the greatness of Ho Chi Minh's thought, especially in view of the present situation.

Marxism-Leninism covers all aspects of revolutionary knowledge ranging from world outlook to dialectical materialism. It analyzes the evolution of human society and capitalism, brings out the importance of surplus value, traces the path for the proletariat to seize power, and helps build scientific socialism. Thanks to its scientific nature, Marxism-Leninism has provided guidance based on objective rules.

However, this does not mean that Marxism-Leninism has covered everything nor has it provided solutions to all issues.

As far as President Ho Chi Minh is concerned, the important significance of his thought has been recognized by our party and people as well as by the world people.

Speaking at various symposiums marking President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary, scientists and scholars of different nationalities all agreed that the world has undergone changes and will continue to do so but Ho Chi Minh's thought will live forever in mankind's cultural heritage. Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said: In the light of Marxism-Leninism, our entire party and people have continued to creatively develop Ho Chi Minh's thought so as to effect all-round renovation in our country in the direction of national independence and socialism and in keeping with our specific national characters and the requirements of the era.

Through his association with Marxism-Leninism, President Ho Chi Minh has ascertained that the way to national salvation rests with the proletarian revolutionary path, and that patriotism must be closely linked with the liberation of society and mankind. This concept is the very essence of Ho Chi Minh's thought.

Uncle Ho gained his insight into Marxism-Leninism through hard work and efforts to broaden his knowledge of both national and international affairs. Ho Chi Minh's thought is a new development stage of Marxism-Leninism as the latter was creatively applied to the concrete conditions of the cause of national liberation and the task of building a new society in Vietnam.

President Ho Chi Minh set very concrete objectives for the transition from the people's democratic system to the socialist system. They include freedom and a bountiful and happy life for the people; liberation of the laboring people from exploitation, oppression, and poverty; and job opportunities for everyone. These objectives have all been included in the program of actions for the transition to socialism that the draft platform has set forth this time in an effort to turn our nation into a prosperous and powerful country.

Nguyen Van Tu Interview on Trade Union Work

BK2305111391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Interview with Nguyen Van Tu, chairman of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers, by station correspondent concerning changes in the confederation's activities; place and date not given—recorded]

[Summary] [Correspondent] Since the view exists that the number of our workers has now dwindled due to the multicomponent economic mechanism at present, "can you let us know your assessment of the situation of Vietnamese workers under the present market mechanism?"

[Nguyen Van Tu] "In recent years, along with the investment and development of our country's industrial sector, the number of Vietnamese workers has, at times, reached nearly 4 million. This includes 1.07 million technical workers and hundreds of thousands of those with educational backgrounds ranging from bachelors of engineering to master's or doctor's degrees. This number is small for a country with a population of over 60 million and more than 30 million laborers. However, in nature this labor force is the vanguard working class and leading class and, in gravity, accounts for as many as 40 percent of the value of gross social product and national income."

Since switching to the market-oriented mechanism, the contingent of workers and civil servants has clearly revealed its shortcomings and weaknesses. Due to the lack of capital and modern equipment and a failure to sell all of their products, many enterprises have been compelled to reorganize production and rearrange manpower. As a result, hundreds of thousands of workers and civil servants have been compelled to leave their enterprises to live partly on outside support.

"According to surveys conducted in a number of localities, only some 40 percent of those who quit their enterprises have been able to find new jobs in other economic components for a living. However, many of them are still facing a difficult life. This is the most serious but temporary problem at present. To successfully solve this problem, greater efforts must be exerted by the party and state at all levels and various sectors, and particularly by every family and every person.

"We think there is a tendency for the contingent of workers to develop—in terms of quantity, quality, structure, and components—to meet the needs arising from our national development."

[Correspondent] "As policies have now been actually enforced by our state to streamline the numbers of staff personnel at various state organs, can you let us know what measures the trade union organization will adopt to solve this issue?"

[Nguyen Van Tu] First of all, our trade union organization must voice support for the policies on streamlining the numbers of staff personnel, especially from among the cumbersome machineries of various state organs at present.

"We cannot maintain an exceedingly large professional administrative machinery like the one we now have, which accounts for one-third of the total number of laborers in the state sector at present.

"We think the basis for satisfactorily streamlining the numbers of staff personnel is the need to establish ranks and critieria for state personnel."

[Correspondent] So the present struggle for social justice and democracy remains an issue of the day and is also taking place in a fierce manner. "Will you please let us know what has been done by trade union organizations in this struggle?"

[Nguyen Van Tu] "Implementing the resolution of the sixth party congress, we have solved problems and effected positive changes in some aspects of this struggle. It is regrettable, however, that loopholes in some systems and policies, the state of degeneration among a number of cadres and workers, and the negative side of the market economy have created a situation where democracy and social justice do not exist, thus leading to the serious problem at present.

"This is a difficult and complicated struggle. The trade union organization must support this struggle more than anyone else because it involves the interests of the working class and protects the legimimate interests of the laboring people."

[Correspondent] "What changes will the trade union organization effect in its activities for the days ahead to suit the present situation?"

[Nguyen Van Tu] "It is certain that our trade union organization must truly carry out renovation to satisfy the common situation and needs and aspirations of our members. The trade union organization must accurately review its role, position, and functions."

We think the trade union organization must pay attention to trade unions at the grass-roots level and help them assume the right to take the initiative, because they are the units that involve the direct interests of laborers. The trade union organization cannot remain firm and strong if trade unions at the grass-roots level are not firm and strong.

"On the occasion of the international Labor Day—1 May—and in anticipation of our forthcoming seventh party congress, through the Voice of Vietnam radio station and on behalf of the Secretariat of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers, I would like to wish all brother and sister workers and laborers throughout the country good health and happiness."

Vo Nguyen Giap Visits 1991 Export Goods Fair

BK2305161191 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently visited the 1991 Export Goods Fair. While touring the various stands, he commended local export goods production units for the progress they had made in the quality, design, and variety of their products. Stopping at the stands of Cambodia, China, India, Italy, and the FRG, he welcomed the presence of foreign customers at the fair. Commenting on the fair, he said: This is a specialized fair that serves the export goods program of the party and state. Experience should be drawn from this fair to organize the next ones more efficiently.

Seven Foreign Investment Projects Licensed

BK2305043791 Hanoi VNA in English 1257 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22—Seven more foreign-invested projects were licensed last month with a total investment capital of (?111.21) million U.S. dollars, mostly owned by the foreign partners.

According to the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, five of the projects are industrial joint ventures and the two others are in the service sector. Thus, by April 1991, 253 foreign-invested projects with a total capital of 1.9 billion US dollars had been licensed. Of these, 92 are in manufacturing industry, 12 in oil and gas industry, 70 in agriculture, forestry and fishery, 52 in hotel construction and tourism, three in construction, one in banking; and 23 in transport and communications.

Hanoi Economic Police Crack Down on Crime

BK2305155591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Continuing to implement Directive 135-HDBT [of the Council of Ministers], Hanoi's economic police have investigated and discovered 84 cases of economic crimes involving 129 suspects, and they have recovered 2.3 billion dong worth of property and goods. At the same time, the police, acting in coordination with the tax service, have issued notices to collect 160 million dong of back taxes.

A police investigation has shown that serious corruption and deliberate violations of government policies have occurred. According to Hanoi's public security service, Hoang Minh, director of Exeviva Corporation, an affiliate of the Vietnam Center for Geographic and Economic Development of the Vietnam Geography Society, signed a trilateral agreement with the Tan Son Nhat Service Center and the Hanoi Union of Battery Enterprises to embezzle $100,000 and 400 million Vietnamese dong.

A total of 648 suspects involved in nearly 500 criminal cases have been arrested, thereby reducing the number of robberies by motorcyclist gangs and plundering of citizens' private property. About 107 criminals on the wanted list have been captured, many of them the objects of a special manhunt. Effectively acting in coordination with various organs and enterprises, the public security forces of Hanoi have educated people who spread viewpoints that ran counter to party lines and policies or who lent a helping hand to the reactionaries abroad.

Radio Review of May Army Journal

BK2305132391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 5 May 91

[Review of the May 1991 issue of TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN]

[Summary] "The May issue of TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN is still devoted to studying and contributing views to various draft documents of the Seventh National Party Congress."

The journal begins with the headline "On the Occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's 101st Birthday, Let Us Learn From His Ideological and Ethical Value and Conduct and Faithfully Inherit His Great Cause."

This is followed by an article titled "Ho Chi Minh—Theory and Action" by Comrade Pham Van Dong, adviser to the Communist Party of Vietnam's Central Committee; and an article titled "Ho Chi Minh Military Concepts—A Combination of National Traditions and Marxist-Leninist Military Doctrine" by Phan Ngoc Lien and Nguyen Minh Duc.

Next are some articles analyzing various draft documents to be submitted to the Seventh Party Congress.

"Particularly found in this issue is a commentary laying bare the true nature of a certain Vietnamese author who claims that the key issue of the Seventh Party Congress is not the platform, and whose claims have been broadcast continuously by some Western mass media in the recent past."

This issue also carries a military commentary by Dinh Huong titled "From Ten U.S. Lessons in the Gulf War" by Dinh Huong.

The "Exchange Views and Experiences" section focuses on the issue of training troops.

Also found in this issue are an article by Colonel (Ta Phuoc Pham): "Information Breakout," providing a number of suggestions to work related to information on military science and technology; and an article titled "Invention—A Priceless Treasure" by Le Kha Tho, holder of a Master's degree.

Finally, in the "Data Information" section, are the following articles:

—Article titled "Cuba and the Gulf War" by President Fidel Castro.
—Article titled "Based on Soviet Military Doctrine" by a Soviet Defense Ministry official.
—Article titled "Debate on the World Economic Situation Between Chinese and Japanese Scholars."

Australia

Citizens, Companies May File Gulf War Claims

BK2405074691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is seeking information from Australian citizens and companies who had suffered as a direct result of the Gulf war. A statement released by the department said UN Security Council resolution recognized that Iraq is responsible for any loss, damage, or injury arising from its occupation of Kuwait.

Foreign Affairs says that in line with the resolution it has begun collecting details of claims from Australian citizens or companies who believe they lost property or suffered personal injury over the invasion.

Last month, the UN Security Council reaffirmed Iraq's liability and decided to create a compensation fund as well as establish a commission to administer it. The commission has yet to meet and detail procedure for lodgement of claims and their processing have not yet been established.

The Foreign Affairs Department says in a meantime the process for compiling claims should begin now as further delays, especially for individual claimants, may mean increased difficulties in establishing proof of claims.

Fiji

EC To Grant Duty-Free Status to Two Exports

BK2105164291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Suva, May 21 (AFP)—Fiji's tuna and garment exports can enter the European Community (EC) duty free for five years, EC's delegate here Nikolas Alexandrakis said Tuesday.

Mr. Alexandrakis said in a statement that Fiji was allowed preferential access into the EC for two of its fledging exports under the five-year Lome IV Convention.

Under the new arrangement, Fiji can export annually 750,000 garments, 500 tonnes of tuna until 1992 and up to 1500 tonnes of the fish between 1992-96, he said.

Fiji trade officials welcomed the move, saying it had come at a time when garment exports to Australia and New Zealand were restrained because of policy changes in those two countries.

Fiji exports 6500 tonnes of fish every year to Canada, Britain and Japan, earning 36.4 million fiji dollars (26 million U.S.) in 1990. Garment exports earned a record 159.4 million dollars (113 million U.S.).

New Zealand

Government To Set Up Consulate-General in PRC

BK2405073691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Wellington, May 24 (AFP)—New Zealand and China have agreed to exchange consul-generals, Foreign Minister Don McKinnon said Friday.

He said in a statement that New Zealand would be able to establish a consulate-general in either Shanghai or Guangzhou while China would be allowed to open an office in Auckland.

"This agreement reflects the importance that New Zealand attaches to its relations to China," Mr. McKinnon said.

The two nations already maintain embassies in each other's capitals.

Papua New Guinea

Ministers' Pay Rise Deferred After Protest

BK2405095291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 24 May 91

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Rabbie Namaliu, has deferred large pay increases for all ministers in an effort to diffuse widespread community protests. The decision came after a violent demonstration by university students who burned four government cars and damaged others.

Radio Australia's Brian Abbot says the violence erupted at Papua New Guinea University and Port Moresby during a protest over pay rises to ministers of between 16 and 30 percent.

[Begin Abbot recording] Smoke was still rising from the wrecks of four government cars and police in riot gear had sealed off the University of Papua New Guinea where Mr. Namaliu spoke to the media. He said the government had agreed to defer the increases for all ministers and he had asked Speaker Dennis Young to reconvene the Salaries and Remunerations Commission to consider putting off the rises for all politicians.

Mr. Namaliu said while the state of the economy was the reason for delaying the increase, the violent university protests also played a part in the government's decision. [end recording]